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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 68. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 21. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th May	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Moolta	10000
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st "	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th "	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th "	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht "	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Ma oja ..	12500
23rd "	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamo-shita.	4936	4th May	16th May
Kawachi Maru	A. Christi-ansen	6163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	.....	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shin o Maru	T. Oktuma	5959	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamo-shita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christi-ansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug

For Freight apply to,

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
K	1205	Thu. 22nd May	9 a.m.	Direct.
L-9 " ..	2184	Fri. 23rd May.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	" 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	" 26th "
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 10th July

† Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
* Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 31st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Term and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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21st May, 1913.
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GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HERE IS SOMETHING THAT WILL INTEREST YOU,
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APPLY TO.--
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
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FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET,

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 2 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application.
Money advanced on approved securities.
Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
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Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Gooculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

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BELTS, ENAMELS,
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RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Bombay.
18

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Orders are now being registered for the following:

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Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY. 197

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"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street,
Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.
Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.
Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.
A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
347

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
269

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING second hand machinery in perfect working order:—

3 Scutchers, Howard and Bullough, for 37 inch Laps.
3 Scutchers, Asa Lees, for 37 inch Laps.
4 Pair of Mule by Platts 1 3/8 inch Gauge, 804 Spindles in each Mule.
1 Pair Taylor and Lang Weft Mule, 1¼ inch Gauge, 962 Spindles in each Mule.

Apply to
THE MANAGER,
The Currimbhoy Mills,
DeLisle Road, Parel.
124

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY
To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ...	3 10 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
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NOTICES

THE HITWARDHAK COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

RAO BAHADUR HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM, Official Liquidator of the above Company with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai (the sole Trustee of an Indenture of Debenture Mortgage Trust Deed dated 6th April 1904) and of the Official Liquidator of the Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will in persuance of an order of the District Court of Ahmedabad dated 17th day of February 1913, put up the above Mill Premises and property for sale by public auction at the Mill Premises on Saturday the 14th day of June 1913 at 3 o'clock p.m. Standard Time.

LOT NO. 1.

3 pieces of Government land held on perpetual lease-hold tenure containing 7 Acres and 11 Gunthas or thereabouts together with the Mill building, and Engine, and Boiler houses, erected and standing on the said piece of land and all the Engines, Donkey Pumps, Boilers, Machines, and Mechanic Shop machinery.

Blow-Room Machinery.

Machinery in the Carding Department.

Machinery in the Spinning Department.

Press and Machinery in the Baling Department and all other machinery impliments, tools, articles, and things, whatsoever in and about the Mill Premises save and except the machiner and articles labelled with numbers and initialled by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai and claimed by The Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale will be supplied on application either made to Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai attorney and Mr. Girdharlal Uttamram Vakil to the Vendor at Raypur Haveli or Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram at Bhuddar or at the Mill Premises.

Ahmedabad 4th April 1913.

HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM,
Official Liquidator,
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI.
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.
52.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.			From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep. 21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr. 0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep. 1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr. 11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep. 11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr. 18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep. 18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr. 23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr. 4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep. 4-41
22-36	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr. 8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep. 11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr. 13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep. 21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr. 10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep. 10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr. 14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep. 14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr. 14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr. 15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep. 21-0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr. 21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep. 21-25
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr. 23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep. 21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr. 21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep. 22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr. 11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

"-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep. 21-0
22-36	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr. 8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep. 9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr. 17-15

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Dhaktibai alias Radhabai, wife of Vinayek Laximan Kirtiker late of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant residing at Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay.—deceased.

Wamanrao Vinayak Kirtiker a Government employee and Shamrao Vinayek a student the former of Bijapur Hindu Inhabitant now temporarily residing at Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay and the latter of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant residing at Mahim aforsaid...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirty first day of March, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen and in the third year of our Reign.

P. B. MALBARI,
Acting Registrar.

Messrs. DUBASH & Co.,
Petitioners Attorneys.

Seal. H. H. WADIA.
The 31st day of March, 1913.

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WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for the Dyal Singh College. (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE: pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY: pay up to Rs. 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 16. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 12th of June. Apply with testimonials to T. L. VASWANI, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore. 136

WANTED.—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-to-date up-country Spinning and Weaving Mills. Thorough trained men, well-up in overhauling second-hand machinery and with practical knowledge of all work in Carding and Spinning departments need only apply. Handsome salary. Apply stating age, salary expected, records of previous service, copies of testimonials, etc., to "X" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 134

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 125

TO LET.—Ist floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay. Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

IN SIMPLICITY, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

Don't worry if you can get Methyloids: they cure, without pain or loss of time from work. Visible results in 3 hours; permanent cure in a short time. Use Methyloids.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

SEE and HEAR
GEORGIE CORLASS
in her latest Song,
"THE ARMY OF TO-DAY."

Mr. Harry Quiningborough
Nature's own Comedian.

THE LATEST FILMS,
including
"THE BLACK MASK"
and many others.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT. BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate near Love Lane, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thackoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Bai Nandgavri, widow of Hiralal Dharamdas Sariya, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sardar Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.):—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land, bearing New Survey No. 7/3693, situate, lying, and being near Love Lane, Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing new Survey No. 8/3693 in the occupation of Gangaram Chawan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 4/3693, in the occupation of Meghji Moorji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693, in the occupation of Bapuji Vitha, and on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693, in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, and which said piece of Government land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6211, Street No. 2, and which said piece of land admeasures 677 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulji, Khambhata and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office, No. 7, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Bombay, 21st May, 1913. 256.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT

SALE, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop in Esplanade Road, Fort, near Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank, handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, of a furniture Merchant, closing his business, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, mirror back side boards, dinner waggons, wall mirrors, cabinets, glass door show cases, glass door cupboards, mirror door almirahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, fancy cabinets, sets of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, low chairs, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Fort, near Hotel Majestic and opposite New Museum and Wellington Fountain (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, rich plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back marble top sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafe, velvet upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, English cabinets, corner cabinets, carved blackwood furniture, rich tables ornaments, majolica and China vases, marble clocks, standing hall lamps, 400 days timepiece, English palm stands, chiffoniers, double and single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, Singer's hand sewing machine, large icebox, books, Singapore cane furniture, iron safe, copper and aluminium utensils, flower pots, Jost fan, etc.

The property of B. Convey, Esq., Superintendent of Patent Slip, British India Steam Navigation Co., proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property is no view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1913. 257

SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybodypossessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 butees. Postage Extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer, Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911.

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very efficacious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific on snake bite Rs. 2.

Dr. B. THACKER VAID,
Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY 4

CAUTION.

For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED AFTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

WARN THE PUBLIC

to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

SOL AGENTS IN INDIA:—

W. H. THORNS & CO.—13-15, Hornby, Row BOMBAY.

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,
Head Office—131, GULALWADI, BOMAYB.
Dr. Mc Phael's Nervo-Vitalo Pills

AMRUTANJAN. (*Registered.*)
MAGIC INDIAN BALM.
Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.
ALL ACHES AND PAINS.
Price annas eight only.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT BOMBAY.

"KADI"

SAVES LIFE,
AGONY AND MONEY.
AN INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF AND A POSITIVE CURE FOR
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Coughs, Hay-fever, Influenza, Pleurisy and Pneumonia,

however acute, chronic, or hereditary, even where everything else has failed and your case is pronounced incurable. Re. 1-8.

DR. SUNDERLAND, M. D., writes from LONDON:—
"A six months' bedridden case of *Asthma* was relieved at once by 'KADI' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK M. A., M. D., writes:—
"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Dastoor Specific Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MAY BARGAINS.

	Rs.	a.	
TUSSORE SUIT	14	8	
CRASH SUIT	10	8	
WHITE NEG. SHIRTS	1	15	ea.
WHITE TENNIS SHIRTS ...	1	8	ea.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

'By Special *Appointment.*

WHY BUY FOREIGN TYRES?

THE BRITISH MADE **DUNLOPS**

HAVE PROVED THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

13,638 Miles without a Puncture.

Mr. F. Feeny, Newmanhurst, 336 Hagley Road, Birmingham, wrote on 28th January 1913, as follows:

I have to-day forwarded a contribution for your Museum in the shape of a Dunlop Grooved Tyre, 815 × 105, No. N96, 91, which has achieved the respectable mileage of 13,638, upon my Car, a 16 H. P. Minerva.

It has had eighteen months' continuous wear under all sorts of road conditions. Surgical operations have had to be performed on the tread several times a week, for the removal of granite chips, which have formed into pockets.

This cover never gave the slightest trouble --not even a puncture--and, after bringing me safely back from a long run on Satruday last, had the decency to burst in the Mort house.

DUNLOP—TYRES, PNEUMATIC & SOLID.
DUNLOP—DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS.
DUNLOP—DETACHABLE RIMS.
DUNLOP—TYRE, RIM, & WHEEL ACCESSORIES.
DUNLOP—GOLF BALLS.
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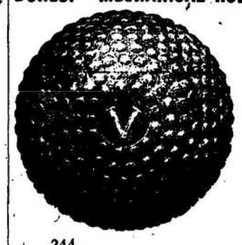

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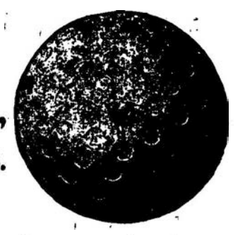
DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. DELHI. MADRAS.



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CYCLISTS.

Are you aware that some of you are always troubled by Tyres whilst others have no trouble.

If you want to make your Cycling a pleasure
USE

"PALMER THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRE.

The tyre that is **sure** to give you **Satisfaction** and **Service.**

FROM ALL CYCLE DEALERS, OR FROM

Sole Agents

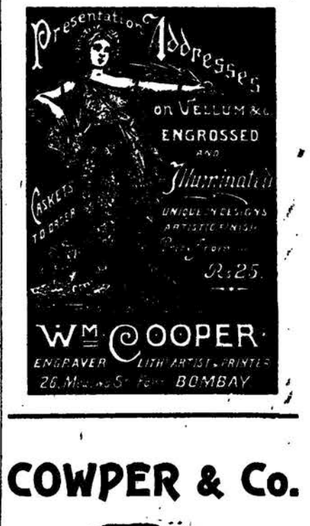
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA. BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

One Machine will type both GAJRATI & ENGLISH.

BLICKensderfer TYPEWRITER
Six different sizes. Prices from Rs. 110 upwards.
Send for Booklet No. 28
BLICK TYPEWRITER AGENCY.
BOMBAY: 28, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA. P. O. Box. 244.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP



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We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,
Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
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FORT, BOMBAY.

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SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

PARSI BAZAR STREET.

BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Nearly general and rather heavy rain has fallen in the north and south-east Punjab. Rawalpindi records 0'23", Ambala 3.35" and Delhi 0 29". Skies are lightly clouded in the north-west Punjab and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity remains in large excess. Temperature has further fallen and is now 34 below the average at Ambala during the day.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen. Agra has had 0'17", Cawnpore 0'33" Allahabad 0'37" and Mainpuri 1'22" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contnues considerably damper. Temperature remains much below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana during thunderstorms. Jaisur records 0'49" and Kotan 0'27". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is in large excess. Temperature has again fallen and is to-day generally much below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0 33" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is generally in defect. The minimum is also lower than usual in the west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at Sholapur. Night temperature is generally slightly below the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-east Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana, and local in north Gujerat and Central India west. Moderate or heavy rain is reported from the north Coromondal coast and the Carnatic. Trichinopoly recording 1'42". Dust or thunderstorms occurred in the Central Provinces but the associated precipitation has been insignificant. The depression over Lower Sind has almost filled up: and the rainfall in the central parts of the country is likely to decrease. Karachi still reports a rough sea and a strong wind.

Scattered showers are probable in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Madras Deccan and South Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 20th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st. Nov-ember to date	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	96·3	84·0	82	..	6·31	—4·64
Jask	95 3	81 3	51	..	4·16	+0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	05 3	94·6	23	..	5·50	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98 8	75·5	70	..	1·16	—0·66
Rawalpindi	90·4	68·1	75	0·23	6·00	—4·93
Lahore	84 4	69·7	68	..	6·59	+2·41
Sirsa	84·8	69·0	80	..	?	..
Ambala	70 8	56·9	95	3·35	10·29	+4·05
Delhi	85·5	70·3	91	0·29	2·35	—1·77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91·0	73·0	84	0·17	3·65	+1·57
Mainpuri	92·8	69·2	86	1·22	4·21	+1·54
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	99·7	72·4	86	0·33	5·46	+3·18
Allahabad	101·6	73·5	70	0 37	5·32	+2·92
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106·1	85·8	43	..	0·44	—0·94
Karachi	90·0	81·5	67	..	1·27	—0·36
Ajmer	90·1	76·2	82	0·02	1·84	+0·16
Jaipur	92·7	70·1	90	0·49	1·47	+0·40
Kotah	97·6	74·1	76	0·27	1·19	—0·34
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94·5	80·0	74	..	0·00	—0·58
Dwarka	87·8	81·2	79	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	84·6	80·8	81	..	0·03	—0·49
Rajkot	97·6	77·8	61	..	0·48	—0·11
Bhavnagar	98·5	80·8	60	..	0·44	—0·35
Pora	89·9	81·1	76	0·01	3·59	+3·14
Surat	102·0	82·2	73	..	0·34	—0·13
Ahmedabad	99·3	79·4	67	0·33	0·89	+0·27
Deesa	92·9	68·0	83	0 70	1·63	+0·62
Neemuch	97 1	70·1	48	..	3·74	+2·69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98·3	74·3	46	..	7·63	+4·55
Saugor	93·5	71·6	55	0·04	4 42	+1·67
Hoshangabad	99·1	77 4	54	..	4·29	+2·27
Khandwa	99·7	78·1	51	..	5·82	+4·02
Akola	102·2	76·5	49	..	1·65	—0·57
Amraoti	99·8	79·3	50	..	1·17	—1·27
Nagpur	102·6	77·3	65	0·02	2·59	—0·71
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	101·7	78·6	55	..	4·05	+0·74
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91·7	82·1	77	..	3·62	+2·97
Ratnagiri	91·3	81·9	65	..	10·70	+9·84
Mormugao	91·5	80·2	72	..	3·25	+0·98
Karwar	88·7	75·5	73	..	3·73	+1·01
DMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98·9	73·1	58	..	5·07	+3·78
Ahmednagar	97·1	67·5	60	..	1·24	—0·60
Poona	95·6	72·3	57	..	3·44	+1·38
Sholapur	99·3	74·7	52	..	1·67	—0·90
Bijapur	97 2	70 3	70	..	4·00	+1·48
Belgaum	89 3	65·5	40	..	2·58	—2·38
Aurangabad	97·1	70·.	60	..	1·67	—0·22
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·9	81·2	53	..	3·54	+0·56
Hyderabad	98·3	76·7	43	..	2·48	—1·14
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89·6	77 3	71	..	6·13	—0·79
Calicut	90·8	76 1	71	..	7·90	—6·72
Cochin	91·7	76·7	66	..	9·05	—12·23
Colombo	88·6	75·5	95	0·02	55·89	+10·49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104·8	74·2	82	0·47	2·72	—5·35
Bellary	102·0	77·3	52	..	4·56	—4·16
Cuddapah	104·0	81·5	51	..	10·38	+4·18
Madras	100·6	80·0	66	..	13·19	—8·23
Bangalore	90·8	68·8	71	..	3·97	—3·98
Coimbatore	95·4	70·8	88	..	14 64	+5·6
Trichinopoly	99·6	70·3	63	1·42	10·68	—2·31
Negapatam	103·2	81·7	69	..	27·17	—4 16

LIFE is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and straighten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good, does good.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 19th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..inches	29·734
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	86·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	,,	77·7
Dew Point	,,	74·5
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0·677
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		4·0
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	90·7
Minimum do. do. ..		81·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight wsw. sw, wsw.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles	152

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.					
	May.		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Wed.	21		0	22 a		29	5
		m	0	1		26	7
Thurs.	22		1	2 a		92	1
Fri.	23	m	0	43		26	1
			6	41 a		28	6
Sat.	24	m	1	25		25	5
			2	20 a		27	9
Sun.	25	m	2	7		24	8
			3	0 a		26	11
Mon.	26	m	2	51		24	0
			3	41 a		26	2

1913		Low water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.					
	May		h.	m.		f.	in.
Wed.	21	m	5	3		14	4
			6	18 a		18	11
Thurs.	22	m	6	1		14	8
			7	2 a		19	2
Fri.	23		6	38		15	5
			7	46		19	6
Sat.	24	m	7	14		16	3
			8	30 a		19	11
Sun.	25	m	7	49		17	4
			9	20 a		20	2
Mon.	26	m	8	26		18	4
			10	21 a		20	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
21.	(Wed.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.
22.	(Thurs.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 8 m.
23.	(Fri.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.
24.	(Sat.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9 m.
25.	(Sun.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9 m.
26.	(Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 9 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20, 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10 h. 7·3 m. P. M.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 20th May 1913 was 29·942 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's baromcter is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 19.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £65/6 Copper Braziers £82½; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freights.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13/ value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-1½ sellers. May, August; dull, scarcely anything doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-6 sellers. May; neglected. German Beat-root 88 per cent. 9-3½ sellers May; 9-7¾ sellers ; October, December. Offered more freely, and prices easier. E.A.R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9¾ sellers; June August. Quiet ; prices unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Nominal : nothing doing. Javas :—Quiet and unchanged.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 50½; May, June; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs, ex-ship 52¾; April, May Dunkirk; sellers canal Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½ ; May, June; Hamburg ; done, canal, firm; Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46/; May, June: Dunkirk; value, canal, firmer. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42¾. May, June; Antwerp; sellers canal. Bombay Co tonseed 6-13. May June; Hull, nearest value; steady.

Indian wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38: May, June; London; sellers canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37¾ ; May, June; London; sellers canal. Wheat afloat for United Kingdom, 3.380 000 ; American and Australian wheat unchanged.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3—10 ; May, June ; sellers steady.

Wool.—Auction opened to-day quiet firmer ; Offered 38,000 : Bicanere first white unquoted : Bicanere ordinary white highest 10½ d. ; Bicanere ordinary white lowest 9½d. ; Candahar first white highest 10½d. ; Candahar first white lowest 9½ d. ; Candahar ordinary white highest 9½d. ; Candahar ordinary white lowest 8½ d. ; Bicanere white highest 9½ d. ; Bicanere white lowest 8·d. London and New York advices yet unreceived.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

Consols 2½ per cent.	.. 75 5/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	.. 25·21½
Rentes 3 per cent.	.. 86
Berlin Cheques on London	.. 20·44
Bar Silver Spot	.. 28 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	.. 28½

Closing tone of Silver :—Rise caused by Indian Bear covering.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	.. 64 3/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	.. 1/3 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	90
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.. 3 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. 4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	.. 4⅜
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. 7 7/9
Interest day to day loans	.. ⅝
Interest 7 day market loans	.. 3½

Arrivals Hidalgo, Umzumbi

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 20.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained steady to-day. The market opened at Rs. 96/5 for 30th May delivery, declined to Rs. 96/4/6 during the course of the day, but closed firm at Rs. 96/5. The rate for the June delivery was maintained at about annas two higher.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103/4 (long dated).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share market remained very active to-day and a rise of a few points was noticed in almost all sorts of shares.

David advanced to Rs. 503/12 for June and 508/12 for July.

Fazulbhai were placed at rates varying from Rs. 516/4 to Rs. 520 for June. The rate for the next delivery remained Rs. 5 up.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 298/12 for June in the commencement, but closed at Rs. 296½.

Nagpur advanced to Rs. 2150 x.d. for June.

Standards moved up to Rs. 1320 for June and Rs. 1332/8 for July. A rise of about Rs. 20 took place in these shares during the day.

New Great Easterns declined to Rs. 248/12.

Madhavji remained firm at Rs. 1447/8.

Kohinoor advanced to Rs. 770 for June.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares were quoted at Rs. 635 for cash.

Central Provinces Ry. Shares were placed at 97/8 and Rs. 98.

Gujrat Ry. Shares were in demand at Rs. 122.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 67/8.

Indian Specie Bank Shares declined to Rs. 67 for June.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LIVERPOOL, May 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	—— ,,
Total Day's Imports	32,000 ,,

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Easier ; dull.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet ; steady.

Tone of Manchester Market :—Quiet with a limited enquiry.

Mid. Americans	.. 6·69 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. 9 95 d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·57 Oct. 10·97
NewYork Official noon call.	July 11·54 Oct. 11·03
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·00 Oct. 11·10

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·45	6·43
J. J.	6·42	6·40
J. A.	6·38	6·36
A. S.	6·28	6·26
S. O.	6·14	6·11
O. N.	6·06	6·03
N. D	6 03	6 00
D. J.	6 02	5·99
J. F.	6·02	5·99
M. A.		6·01

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales..	7,000
Total Imports	21,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	To-day's Price.
M. J.	6·43	6·46
J. J.	6·40	6·43
J. A.	6·36	6·39
A. S.	6· 5	6·29
S. O.	6·11	6·14
O. N.	6 03	6·06
N. D.	6·00	6·03
D. J.	5·99	6 02
J. F.	5·99	6 02

After the stress and worry of a busy day, at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	5.000

Futures at New York, July, 11'57. Previous closing price 11'58.

Futures at New York, October, 10'96. Previous closing price 10'97.

Declined early owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later partially on covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'00. Previous price 12'00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/16. Previous price 12 5/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans, July, 11'98. Previous price 12'01.

Futures at New Orleans, Oct., 11'08. Previous price 11'12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11⅝

Demand Bills 4'86½.

Silver Commercial Bars 60¾.

Yesterdays New York and London reports still unreceived owing to interruption to Bombay-Karachi Traffic causing serious delay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 20.

The local cotton market for ready cotton was inanimate with very little doing by shippers as well as by local mills. Speculation is extremely dull.

The following are the private advices about the market from several authorities in Liverpool :

Messrs. Weld & Co. wire as under :—

"In Carolina and Georgia weather clear and warm. More rain wanted. Short interest is considerable."

From Messrs. Grunning & Co "Rains reported in some sections, not heavy enough to do good. Bears are buying to depress the market."

From Messrs. A. Stern & Co: "Market is influenced chiefly by crop prospects. Weather favourable. Texas generally cold weather; done little damage. Warm weather needed. Rains reported east of the Mississippi. Texas crop is about 14 days later. In consequence of large short interest accumulated think any crop accounts unfavourable would cause an advance."

From Messrs. Charles William & Co.: "Market is a little firmer in consequence of bears buying to cover their short sales. Weather continues favourable. Crop accounts generally favourable. We expect temporary decline."

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Int.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	240	234	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine	250	..	..	Do
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	242	235	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	240	233	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	252	242	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	284	276	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	280	272	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	276	268	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	272	264	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	264	256	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	268	260	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	287	282	276	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	254	244	237	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	286	May 25 1913
Westerns, Churka	..	..	278	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	284	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	289	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The market for coal shares continued steady though there was less busines in evidence. Some large lines were, however, put through in South Govindpores, Baraboni and others.

There was nothing doing in the jute market and the gunny market was equally lifeless. In the latter, however, mills show no weakness and are making practically no concessions to bring about busines.

The Simla A. D. C. are preparing for a very busy season. Instead of six it is rumoured that eight plays will be produced, the first of which will be "The Education of Elisabeth" to be staged on the 31st instant. The annual sale of boxes took place yesterday.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,710
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	67½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6½ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10,	..	6½ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67
Standard Bank Rs.50.	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld,	Jan, Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15.	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £ 12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	847½
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	245
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	730
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	530 XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	277½
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2150 XD
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	715
Ch oi Silk	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,455
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710 XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	113¾
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	295
David	May-Nov.	20	503¾
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	485 x D
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy	May	20	518¾
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,630
Finlay Mills	..	15	365
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	560
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	105
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	147½
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug	25	770
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,315
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,447½
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,050
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,195
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	250
New City of Bombay.	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,005
Phoenix	Jan.-July	7½	1488 x D
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	810 x D
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,320
Sun	Oct.	..	127½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	225
Swan	New O	12½	287½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,705
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 430
Union Mill (P.	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (P.	..	Nil.	450
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	98
Dhond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59 2½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	127½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Mannar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	865
New Berar	Oct.	35	52
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	695
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	165
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	12
Bamankua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6	35
Badham Pile	..	7	98
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	635
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. (P. / O.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg	H. yearly	3	193½
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	920
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (O. / P.	Mar.-Sep. / Sep.-Oct.	30 / 5	400 / 247½ / 28½
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 %	29 XD
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun	20% 30 H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	1½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company, (O. / Old / New / Issue / P		1'0 / .. / 25 / .. / 50	100 / 25
John Roberts & Co.	March.	7 %	51
Jost's Fans Supply Co.	Oct.-Jul	13	200
Rs. 50.	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	do	12½	180
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co.	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	..	20 %	350
Phillips & Co.	May	Rs. 36	35
Port Canning Co.	July

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE.

Established under the Chairmanship of

THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

Capital Rs. 50,00,000. Subscribed Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital Rs. 5,00,000.

Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Absolute Security to Policyholders.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

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For terms and further information apply to

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	$9,00,000
Subscribed Capital	..	3,00,000
Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,50,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E.,(Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	..	24,77,000
31st July	..	52,35,000
31st December	..	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

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HOT WEATHER WEAR.

In making up washing garments we mak a point of giving **EASE IN FIT** with **SMARTNESS IN APPERANCE,** particular attention being given to the necessity of having comfortable garments for hot weather wear

LINEN CRASH	Rs.	18-0
FLAX LINEN	..	24-0
FANCY FLAX	..	27-0
CHINA SILK	..	38-0

Asquith & Lord Ltd

EXPERTS IN MEN'S DRESS, BOMBAY.

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THE

Bombay Chronicle.

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TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 9.

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Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co

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Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc

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28. CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

ROY—May 3rd, in Calcutta, the wife of Ambrose Mortimer Roy, formerly of Rampur Boalia, Rajshahi, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—BATTY—On the 29th March, at St. Georges, Hanover Square, Randolph Shirley, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Lewis of Handsworth, to Mildred, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Batty, of Erdington, Warwickshire. (Indian papers please copy.)

DEATHS.

ASHCROFT—May 6th, Alison Mary, infant daughter of Harold and Muriel Ashcroft, Devonshire House, Mylapore, Madras.

WARD—May 5th, at Norbury House, Mount Road, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. A. E. Vaughan, Charlotte Louisa Ward, widow of the late Robert Gordon Ward, Pleader, Madras.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 21st 1913.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

If the text of the South African Immigration Bill published by a Durban paper is to be accepted as authentic, then the Botha Government has perpetrated what looks very much like a poor joke at the expense of Mr. Gokhale. According to the Smuts-Gokhale compromise, the South African Indians were to have a great ameliorative measure of legislation passed in their special behalf, restoring them to a position of statutory equality with their fellow-citizens and removing all just grounds of discontent. Instead, we have a most drastic Bill, which subjects Indians to new disabilities without removing any of the old ones. The definition of "prohibited immigrant" is one of the most amazing things we have come across even in this class of penal legislation. The definition runs as follows :—

4 (1) Any such person as is described in any paragraph of this sub-section who enters or is found within the Union, or who, though lawfully resident in one Province, enters or is found in another Province in which he is not lawfully resident, shall be a prohibited immigrant in respect of the Union or of that other Province (as the case may be), that is to say—

(a) any person or class of persons deemed by the Minister on economic grounds or on account of standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union or any province thereof;

(b) any person who is unable, by reason of deficient education, to read and write any European language to the satisfaction of an immigration officer; and for the purpose of this paragraph Yiddish shall be regarded as an European language;

(d) any person who, from information received from any government (whether British or foreign) through official or diplomatic channels, is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of or visiter to the Union.

A prohibited immigrant, as thus defined, is deprived of the right to appeal to any court of law in the Union, except upon a question of domicile, against any order of the Minister or Immigration Board relating to the removal from the Union, or any province, of the unfortunate immigrant. Having regard to the very large and even despotic powers vested in the officers who will administer the Act, the deprivation of the right of appeal to the Courts can only be regarded in one way; and that is that the Union means to "squeeze out" the Indian community. The Minister can calmly declare the entire Asiatic community to be "undesirable," and there is no power on earth to gainsay him. How this measure can be regarded as a satisfactory settlement by the Imperial Government is more than one can understand. As a matter of fact, it is tantamount to a gross betrayal of the Indian Community. It produces, indeed, a situation of the gravest concern to this country, which makes it essential for the Government of India and the Imperial Government to take action. The Japanese talk of going to war with the United States over a question of infinitely less gravity to their fellow-countrymen. But not a sound of protest comes from the Government of India in the face of this amazing betrayal of the rights of its subjects on the part of a British colony.

"ORGANISED HYPOCRISY."

The "Spectator" has written a couple of articles under the above heading, denouncing the Liberal Government and Party, and all they have said and done. In the Home Rule Bill, we read, political hypocrisy has reached its apotheosis. The hypocrisy is said to consist in the assumption that, because the majority of the people of Ireland want to put an end to the legislative Union and to have a parliament and executive of their own, England should bow to their wishes and break up the Union. The principle is that the will of the local majority should prevail. "Very well," says the "Spectator," "let us see how it bears the test of practical application"; and the journal proceeds with great gusto to demolish the Liberal Party and the Home Rule. If the will of the local majority is to prevail, what about Ulster? Ulster says, "If on your principle, the Southern Irish have a right to say under what system of Government they will live, how about us? We have also a local majority, and if you are going to put your principle in operation, we claim to have it applied fairly and all round." In other words, the claim is that there is a local majority in Ulster which wants separation from the rest of Ireland. The "Spectator's" contention turns entirely on this assumption. But is that assumption borne out by the fact? It is notorious that over one-half of Ulster is in favour of Home Rule. Judged by the state of Parliamentary representation, the "Spectator's" case breaks down utterly. The true facts are that Ulster's minority would coerce not only Ulster's majority but also Ireland's majority, and not only Ireland's majority but the majority of the United Kingdom. If the doctrine of the local majority having its way is unsound, what is to be said of the doctrine of the local minority overriding the local majority? How is parliamentary government possible under a system which permits a local minority by means of threats of civil war and incitements to sedition to defy the local majority and the legislature and the executive government? That is the case the "Spectator" has really to meet. The assumption of anti-Home Rulers at one stage of the discussion was that the country as a whole was against Home Rule. That assumption has been proved to be untrue. The electorate did send to the House of Commons a majority in favour of Home Rule at the last general election. The prospect of the Home Rule Bill automatically becoming law by virtue of the Veto Act did not alarm the electorate in December 1910. Should the Liberals go to the country to-morrow on the Home Rule question, the verdict of the electorate would be in no wise different from what it was at the last general election. Last winter, the Unionists challenged the Liberals to appeal to the country on Home Rule. If the Liberals had accepted the challenge, the probabilities are that they would have been defeated. But not on Home Rule. They would have been defeated on the Insurance question. The theory of the electorate being hostile to Home Rule having been found to be untenable, Ulster was discovered and the amazingly lawless campaign with which Sir Edward Carson is identified was organised. As we said, the principle for which Ulster, or rather a minority in Ulster, stands is wholly anarchical and inconsistent with any form of democratic government. Ulster in fact is the negation of democratic Government.

The truth is, Home Rule for Ireland, as Mr. Asquith said last year, is but the first step in a larger and more comprehensive policy, which has for its object the emancipation of the Imperial Parliament from local cares and local burdens. Home Rule All Round or Federal Home Rule, is the logical completion of Home Rule for Ireland—the delegation to subordinate legislatures in the several countries of the United Kingdom of purely local affairs, which would relieve the congestion of business in the House of Commons. Since then Mr. Churchill has adumbrated at Dundee his famous proposals for granting separate local legislatures for populous areas like Lancashire, Yorkshire and so forth. Some such scheme of constitutional revision is bound to come. Whenever it may come, and in whatever form, there is no room in any sane scheme of things for Ulsteria—the organised hypocrisy of the contention that a minority has the inherent right to dictate to a majority. The principle for which the Liberals stand is that which has been applied with signal success to the Colonies. Is Colonial Home Rule an organised hypocrisy, built upon a foundation of political cant?

THE KAISER'S GENEROSITY.

The Kaiser, whatever his faults, has never been lacking in the generous impulses which should grace a throne, and it is characteristic of the generosity of his nature, that he has taken the opportunity of the visit of King George and Queen Mary to Berlin, to pardon the two British officers who were sentenced in December, 1910, to four years imprisonment for espionage as well as another Englishman, suffering imprisonment for the same charge on very questionable evidence. The thing has been the more gracefully done, in that it has anticipated the visit of the British Monarch, so that he will not be oppressed during his stay on German soil with the thought that two of his officers are languishing in gaol for spying on his host's armaments. The see-saw of international sentiment seem about to bring us an Anglo-German rapprochement, after the strained feelings that have existed for so long between the two peoples, and sometimes between the two Governments. There will no doubt be a number of hysterical people in England, who will see in the friendly feelings aroused by the British visit to Berlin, and the understanding over the Anglo-Turkish agreement, the removal of all misunderstandings; and there will be no doubt some hysterical people in France who will cry "Perfide Albion." But there is no need for hysterics of either kind. Anglo-German rivalries will continue and Anglo-French amity with not be broken. But the possibilities of the former leading to misunderstanding will be lessened.

"ONE FLAG, ONE FLEET AND ONE EMPIRE."

The remarkable demonstration at Toronto has a local interest from the purely Canadian point of view; but it has also a supreme interest from the wider point of view of the Empire and all the Empire stands for. From the Canadian point of view, the interest is not merely personal or partisan: it is not bound up with the fortunes of the Liberals or the Conservative party or the political ascendancy of this or that gladiator in the arena. A principle of supreme importance for Canada is at stake, and that is, whether the eldest daughter of the Empire is to play the part which she is fitted by her position in the Imperial family to play, in the common defence of the Imperial heritage. The narrow political pedantry of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would condemn her to a position of local importance and comparative insignificance in the scheme of things represented by the inspiring formula, "One Flag, One Fleet, One Empire." Mr. Borden takes his stand on higher ground. His policy of making a contribution to the Imperial Navy is based upon the ground of immediate urgency and national duty. The Laurier policy is obviously inspired by anti-Imperial bias and a form of local patriotism and extreme particularism which seeks to evade responsibility for the defence of the Empire by exaggerating the claims of local defence. This fatuous policy calls for severe condemnation on its merits; but its adoption, as Mr. Borden puts it, at a time when the map of Europe is changing as the result of one of the most remarkable of modern wars, would be a crime against the Empire. It is at this time Sir Wilfrid prattles of peace. Mr. Borden's condemnation of Sir Wilfrid's policy of combined procrastination and evasion and reaction and recalcitrancy is severe but not too much so. Mr. Borden has given a magnificent lead to Canada and the Colonies generally, which should inure to the lasting advantage of the Empire at large.

A PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE.

The military demonstrations in France against the three years' service do not possess the slightest significance; but they are annoying reminders of the power for evil inherent in the anti-patriotic agitations of the Socialists and pacifists. France in adopting the three years service is setting an inspiring example of sacrifice, worthy of imitation. That a remnant of those who are subject to humanitarian illusions should rebel against the burdens imposed by the new sacrifice, is understandable enough. France has not adopted her new role in a vainglorious spirit; she was forced by the relentless logic of facts—the German move in armament—to assume a purely defensive attitude. If ever a nation was animated by a sense of the duty it owed to itself to be prepared against any attack on its interests or its honour, it is France. "Young France," acording to a recent writer, "feels obscurely that it is destined to see and do great things; and this confidence, this patriotic optimism, it imposes on all with invincible force." It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times for France.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood arrived at Viceregal Lodge on Monday as the guests of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge attended a dance given by Captain and Mrs. Mackenzie at Squire's Hall on Monday night.

Captain Trench and Lieutenant Branden, the two officers of the Royal Marines, whom the Kaiser has just pardoned were tried on 21st December, 1910, at Leipzig before a crowded court. The prisoners replied promptly and calmly in German to a long interrogatory. Lieutenant Brandon said that he intended to collect information and place it at the disposal of a person whom he designated as Reggie belonging to the Intelligence Bureau of the Admiralty. Both prisoners admitted visiting, taking notes and photographing numerous details at a number of places on the north coast of Germany. Lieutenant Brandon was arrested among the guns at Borkum, which Captain Trench had previously visited. They were separated accidently. Since their conviction they have been isolated in different fortresses, but they have been allowed to receive visits from their relatives.

There were 577 cases of cruelty to animals dealt with in the Bombay police courts during last month, at the instance of the Agents of the local S. P. C. A. Of these 267 were cruelty cases in which fines were imposed by the magistrates, 95 were cases of overloading, 186 were cases in which the animals were sent to the Hospital and a fine inflicted, three were cases in which the animals were sent to the Hospital without a fine being inflicted, and seven were cases in which the animals were sent to the Panjarapole and fines were inflicted. In nineteen cases the accused were warned and discharged.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. there were thirty-three attacks and twenty-three deaths from plague out of a total mortality of 119 The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 132 and that for the year before was 118. Four attacks each were reported from Byculla, Mahim and Worli, two each from Colaba, Dhobi Talao, Tarwadi, Parel and Sewri and one each from Esplanade, Mandvi, Chukla, Market, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Mazagon and Kamatepura. There were seven attacks and two deaths from small-pox and one attack of cholera. During the same period, out of 1,363 rats caught 46 were found to be plague infected. Twelve of these were found in Mandvi, nine in the Market District and eight in Chukla.

Father Elwin of the Cowley Brotherhood in India devotes a good deal of attention to the sport of kite-flying in his recent book "India and the Indians." The sport, as far as can be ascertained, had its origin among the Moguls, and Lucknow as its headquarters. When the last King of Oudh was interned in Calcutta as a political prisoner his followers took their favourite sport with them. To give an idea of the extent to which a wealthy and expert follower of the sport would go to get the best, the book states that the string used was of specially prepared silk the cheapest variety of which cost Re. 1 a tola, or a rupee's weight. The cost of full reels may be gathered from the fact that in most cases the battles took place very high up in the air and contestants had sometimes to be prepared to see many hundred feet of their line drawn off the reel before one or other kite was cut loose from its moorings. If the kite thus worsted took with it a considerable length of this silk, the loss was considerable. This silk, or nuk as it was called, could be procured from the dealers ready prepared with its powdered glass cutting edge, but the more experienced kite-fliers as a rule prepared this and applied it themselves, and the preparation of this "manjha" was in many cases a secret for which sometimes large sums of money would be paid.

The latest addition to the British Indian Steam Navigation Coy.'s fleet is, it is understood, the S. S. Gracchus of the Archibald Currie Line, which has been very recently purchased at a large figure.

THE GENTLE ART.

A certain Parisian came to settle in Bombay and found the city beautiful in many ways, ampler, more regal than his expectation, with wider streets and loftier buildings. And when he had satisfied himself as to her outward appearance, he tried to get into touch with her mood and to find out in what way society in the East amused itself. And here one little circumstance gave him pause. It was the merest trifle, just a straw on the surface of the stream, yet it indicated the way the current was drifting and filled him with deep dismay. At first he took it for an accident, just an unfortunate accident, not at all likely to recur. Then it expanded into a whole series of accidents. Finally he dismally decided that it was no accident at all, but a horrible rule, and that he might with tolerable certainty expect that the acceptance of a dinner invitation could only be expiated by a perfect purgatory of parlour games stretching him on a rack, and assumed hilarity from 10 p.m. till midnight. Possibly the Parisian was too old to assimilate a new form of so-called pleasure. Perhaps, as he himself asserted, a grown-up society reduced to playing funny games, unconsciously feels yawning beneath its feet, a pit of mental vacuity and stagnation. At any rate he could not discover, in answer to his anxious inquiries, any-one who enjoyed the various forms of torture devised by harassed hostesses. Jaded men whispered to him that they had almost given up going out to dinner because they preferred their beds to the exercise of the low forms of intelligence demanded by parlour games. Hollow-eyed women hinted that they would entertain more freely if only young men knew when to go home. Everyone was bored, yet everyone submitted to a stupid convention, which obliged the hostess to offer and the guests to consume more food and time and vitality than any of them could well spare.

The Parisian reflected sadly, and in some of the older, simpler, statelier houses murmured regretfully about the old days, when people met because they wanted to understand each other and the strange country in which they dwelt, when they exchanged ideas rather than cards or counters, and wisely parted before the magnetic current that unites friends had run itself clean out. In those days food bulked less largely on the programme, and the stars and darkness were at least given an equal chance with the stimulants.

He reflected also that, now that the stars and darkness and quiet have been almost entirely crowded out of lower Bombay, it might be worth while to find some other means of fostering the gentle art of talk. People might study Conversation, as they study Bridge or Golf, noting the method of successful approach and the moment for swift striking. To the hostess must be left the sifting of her material, but the not infrequent guest who wraps himself in impenetrable silence might go a step further and eschew the society of his fellows together. A friend's house is not a hotel, and the guest who accepts an invitation without even the intention of contributing anything, in return for his entertainment had better stay at home. The hour of feasting, according to George Meredith, should be "a balanced regeneration of mind and body," and the guest who has had his body regenerated must do as much for the mind of his host. But talking is not the main thing in conversation, far from it. There are gushes of words as impenetrable as any silence, and there is a worse destroyer of conversation than the man who will not open his lips, and that is the man who will not close them. The real jewel among conversationalists is the man or woman capable of sparkle in listening, the man who is not so often witty himself as the cause of wit in others. With such an one there will be neither wrangling, dullness, nor stagnation, and a real interchange of thought is so stimulating and recreating that a good rule for beginners would be "Cultivate alertness in listening." Having acquired this essential quality other exercises would follow. Methods of obstructing bores might be devised, lists of remarks suitable for breaking a general silence complied, topics suitable for slightly deaf or elderly persons catalogued, and topics known to have bromidal tendencies black listed. There is no limit to the field offered by this humanest among arts, and how well worth while it would be to cultivate a pastime which required no apparatus and could be practised in every kind of time and place.

CANADA'S NAVY.

PREMIER'S FIGHTING SPEECH.

PROPOSALS MODERATE.

SIR W. LAURIER'S "POLICY OF EVASION".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TORONTO, May 20.

Mr. Borden, the Premier, addressed a gathering of ten thousand people here yesterday, the largest ever held in Canada, on the subject of the Navy Bill. The decorations of the building included the motto "One Flag, one Fleet, one Empire." A huge model Dreadnought hung in mid-air, and flashed electric lights, fired guns and blew sirens when Mr. Borden rose.

Mr. Borden urged that his proposals were moderate and reasonable, and it was the plain and obvious duty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier cordially to assent to the temporary provision proposed under considerations of urgency and duty. By declining to do so Sir Wilfrid Laurier was making the greatest political mistake of his life. While the map of Europe was changing as a result of one of the most remarkable of modern wars, Sir Wilfrid Laurier prattled of universal peace, and continued his policy of procrastination and evasion, with which he had met every effort to secure the real co-operation of Canada in the general defence of the King's Dominions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had shown this recalcitrant and reactionary attitude at every Imperial Conference.

Mr. Borden declined to believe that all the Liberal Senators would dance when Sir Wilfrid Laurier pulled the strings; otherwise, he was prepared to declare that the Senate had outlived its usefulness and that an immediate remedy must be found. The Senate was entitled to every respect, but it was not above the Canadian people.

In his speech of yesterday Mr. Borden further said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's conception was of a separate Canadian Navy distinct from Britain's which would be neutral in time of war unless the Government after examination and deliberation considered Britain's quarrel to be just. Mr. Borden described as grotesque and illogical the policy that Canada, remaining in the Empire, could be neutral and that her ships flying the British flag could be neutral in face of the enemy's ships preying on British commerce. That policy could have only one result, the severance of every tie binding the Dominion to the Empire. A just pride in Canada's national status might demand a Canadian division, not of the British, but of the Imperial Navy, constituting a common defence of the whole Empire, but not disunited navies of which one or more might be neutral in war-time.

ITALIANS IN TRIPOLI.

UNEXPECTED ATTACK BY ARABS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BENGHAZI, May 19.

The Italians yesterday stormed strongly the entrenched positions at Sidi Garba and Rasel-Ain, which were desperately defended. The Arabs afterwards made an unexpected attack on the Italians, but were repulsed after the arrival of reinforcements.

The Italian losses were seven officers and 72 men killed, and 29 officers and 250 men wounded.

OUTER MONGOLIA.

REPORT OF AUTONOMY DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, May 20.

The Chinese Legation emphatically denies the "Daily Telegraph's" statement of May 15th according to which the Russian Minister and the Chinese Foreign Minister had signed an agreement conceding entire autonomy to Outer Mongolia.

NEW ISSUE BY ARMSTRONG'S.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 19.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth are issuing a million 5 per cent. second preference shares at par. They are being underwritten.

PEACE PARLEY.

GREECE AND SERVIA.

SIR E. GREY'S ADVICE TO THE ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

No meeting of the Balkan peace delegates has yet been arranged, nor is there any indication that the Greek or Servian delegates are disposed to sign the preliminary treaty, in which they desire modifications.

LONDON, May 20.

Reuter learns that Dr. Daneff, Bulgarian delegate, had a long conference with Sir Edward Grey yesterday. The Bulgarian view is that if the Allies will not sign the preliminary treaty of peace it is the duty of the Powers to take steps to secure their signature.

The Turkish delegates take the same view.

Sir Edward Grey has declared that he will advise the Allies not to question matters which are within the competence of the Powers. It is the view of Europe that if the signature of peace is delayed the Allies stand every chance of losing what they would otherwise gain.

The Greek peace delegate, M. Skuludis, ridicules the newspaper statement recently made with regard to a treaty between Greece and Servia.

CHARGE AGAINST MANUFACTURERS.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT BOSTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOSTON, May 19.

The trial has begun here of Mr. Wood, President of the American Woollen Company, and Messrs. Atteaux and Denis, on a charge of conspiring to create a dynamite explosion which occurred in the town of Lawrence during the general strike in January 1912, their alleged object being to discredit the strike. The trial is evoking great interest.

UNREST IN ASIA MINOR.

BASRA ARABS WANT AUTONOMY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 19.

Telegrams from Basra show that the unrest there was the outcome of a vigorous Arab campaign in favour of autonomy, under the leadership of Ghalib Bey, supported by large contingents of nomad tribes.

ENGLAND'S RIGHTS IN PERSIA.

BRITISH MINISTER'S MEMORANDUM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, May 19.

The British Minister recently handed a memorandum to the Persian Government placing on record Britain's intention, in accordance with prescriptive right, to carry out the lighting and buoying of the Persian Gulf, and to protect the Bahrein Islands and the subjects of Trucial Chiefs in Persia.

AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

BAERLEIN BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

In the challenge round of the Amateur Tennis Championship at Queen's Club to-day the Hon. Neville Lytton beat Baerlein, the holder, by 6/4, 4/6, 5/6, 6/5, 6/2.

NEWMARKET STAKES.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Probable starters and jockeys in the Newmarket Stakes:—

FLIPPANT ..... Wootton,
CRAGANOUR ..... Maher,
LOUVOIS ..... O'Neill
ROY BARKER ..... Scourse,
SUN YAT ..... W. Buxley,
HARRY OF HEREFORD ... Rickaby and
ADDENDA OR MONISIMA ... Walter Griggs.

H. M.'s INDIAN ORDERLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The King received at Buckingham Palace to-day the four Indian Orderlies with Major Hawes, who will attend His Majesty at all State ceremonies this season.

CALIFORNIA AND ALIENS.

BILL SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.

A WAY OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SACRAMENTO, May 19.

The Governor of California has signed the Anti-Alien Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

The growing movement in California in favour of submitting the Anti-Alien Bill to a referendum is viewed favourably by the Federal Administration as affording a further opportunity for diplomatic adjustment.

LONDON, May 20.

A number of enquiries in the Insurance market yesterday in connection with the Japano-American dispute elicited the information that the rates covering shipments during the next three months vary from five to twenty shillings per cent.

JAPANESE SECURITIES DEPRESSED.

The trouble in connection with the Californian Land Ownership Bill has depressed Japanese leading securities and the Chinese five-power loan. In the latter, however, a fair business is doing at 1 3/8 premium as compared with 1½ premium last Saturday.

BRITISH POLO TEAM.

FIRST PRACTICE GAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 20.

The papers here are praising the skill and dash of the members of the British polo team who had their first practice game yesterday evening, when they defeated a fairly good scratch team by twenty-one goals to nothing. Captain Freake played back instead of Captain Lockett who is slightly indisposed. The British ponies are in fine fettle.

PEACE MOVEMENT.

ITALY'S SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 20.

Italy has informed the United States that it will carefully and sympathetically consider the invitation to the Powers to conclude a Convention providing for the submission of all disputes to an International Commission before resorting to hostilities.

PRESIDENT OF DOCKERS' UNION

ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT SPEECHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. Scurr, President of the Dockers' Union, has been arrested for inciting to disorder in speeches at Leeds and elsewhere.

THE DERBY.

ROSEWORTHY SCRATCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Roseworthy was scratched for the Derby at five yesterday evening.

RUSSIA AND ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Times'" St. Petersburg correspondent says that in the Government circles there they readily admit the Anglo-Turkish agreement is equally justifiable with the Potsdam agreement.

The "Times'" Constantinople correspondent mentions that the Press hints of the approaching change towards anti-Slavism in British policy in the Far East and is disposed to credit the Committee of the Union and Progress with a similar belief.

UNREST IN NORTHERN CHINA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent reports formidable movements by the Northern troops designed to isolate and menace Hunan and Kinosi, which provinces are practically under arms. A few important arrests and executions took place last week, including that of a Cantonese revolutionary named General Cheng.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

EN ROUTE TO BERLIN.

TO ATTEND THE ROYAL WEDDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The King received Sir Edward Grey and Lord Haldane in audience yesterday afternoon, and embarked in the evening with the Queen on the Royal Yacht at Sheerness, en route to Berlin to attend the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter.

GREEK KING UNABLE TO ATTEND.

ATHENS, May 20.

It is announced that in view of the uncertain situation neither King Constantine nor the Crown Prince will be able to attend the wedding in Berlin.

BRITISH OFFICERS PARDONED.

GERMAN COMPLIMENT TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 19.

The pardon of Captain Trench and others is described officially as a compliment to King George and the British nation, and a graceful recognition of the presence of Their Majesties at the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter.

LONDON, May 20.

The papers generally welcome the release of Captain Trench and others as evidence of the growing friendliness between Germany and England.

A Reuter message from Glatz says that the commandant of the fortress states that Lieutenant Brandon and Mr. Stewart will be released to-morrow and will proceed to England immediately. They will be conducted to the frontier under a military escort. They have been informed of their pardon and were delighted with the news. They spoke in the most appreciative terms of their treatment while at Glatz.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY.

POLICE SCRUTINY OF DOCUMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, along with several inspectors and specially engaged translators were busy the whole day to-day scrutinizing the numerous documents seized in house searches made in connection with the Barisal conspiracy case. The documents consist of manuscripts and printed pieces of paper, books, accounts, letters and post cards.

Search in connection with the Barisal Case is reported to have taken place to-day in a room of a student at Shambazar, but no arrest was made.

In connection with the Barisal conspiracy case three more arrests were made yesterday, one at Noakhali and two at Feni.

Yesterday before the District Magistrate of Barisal an application was made on behalf of Sasanka Mohun Ghose, an accused in the conspiracy case, who was arrested towards the end of March last at Manipur, for copies of the petition of complaint and sworn deposition of the complainant.

The Magistrate rejected the application.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

A EUROPEAN FINED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Mr. K. L. Dey, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, on Saturday disposed of a case in which George Davis was charged with enticing away a married European woman. When the case was called on for judgment it was pointed out that the accused was ill and was admitted as an indoor patient at the General Hospital.

The Magistrate then went to the hospital and delivered judgment there, convicting the accused and fining him Rs. 50.

ARREST OF A EUROPEAN.

SEVERAL CHARGES OF CHEATING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 20.

A European named S. P. Fox has been arrested here at the instance of the Trichinopoly police as being wanted in connection with several charges of cheating. The allegations are that Fox representing himself as an agent of an English firm fraudulently obtained advances for goods to the extent of Rs. 2,000 from trades people in Trichinopoly, Conjeeveram, Chittur and other places.

It was ascertained that no such firm as he professed to represent existed in England. He has been removed in custody to Trichinopoly.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

UNREST AMONG SOLDIERS.

OFFICERS BADLY HANDLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NANCY, May 19.

A party of soldiers yesterday held a demonstration on the manoeuvre ground against their retention with the colours for another year. A Major and a Lieutenant who intervened, were badly handled and were rescued by some civilians. The demonstrators were ultimately dispersed by the cavalry. The affair was apparently an outcome of the socialist propaganda.

BELFORT, May 20.

The men of the 35th Line Regiment yesterday held a demonstration against the system of three years' service. They sang the "Internationale" and maltreated a sergeant-major. Colonel Macmahon immediately assembled the Regiment in barracks and delivered a stirring address, explaining the necessity for sacrifice in the interests of the country. Five men were imprisoned.

VICEROY'S RECOVERY.

MORE THANK-OFFERINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 20.

The following additional sums have been placed at His Excellency the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes as a thank-offering on the occasion of his first public appearance since the attempt upon his life:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar, Rs. 1,000; Indian traders of Kashgar and Yarkand, Rs. 465-5-2; members of the Kashgar Consulate-General, Rs. 120; Pandit Prag Dutt Dubey, Rs. 7-7; Mr. S. D. Gupta, Imperial Records Department, Calcutta, Re. 1. These sums will for the present be credited to Lady Hardinge's General Charitable Fund.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DESK.

MEMORIAL HALL THEFT TRACED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Sometime ago the police arrested a man who produced a brass Indian throne. The police found it was not a throne but some decorations belonging to some elaborate furniture. The police took the so called throne to the Museum and to the surprise of the authorities the throne which is in two handsomely worked pieces was found to be the identical fittings of a desk of the late Queen Victoria which was presented to the Victoria Memorial Hall by his late Majesty King Edward.

WANTED AT QUETTA.

PATHAN ARRESTED IN MADRAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 20.

Yesterday Inspector Kazim Ali, of the Intelligence Department, produced one Kala Khan, a Pathan, whom he arrested a few days ago on information received, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for orders to send the man to Quetta. Kala Khan is wanted at Quetta on a charge of house-breaking with the intention of committing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon. His Worship issued the necessary order and the man was sent away under police escort.

THE LAHORE BOMB.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, May 20.

There is no further development of the bomb incident, except that one man has been arrested and brought from Delhi on suspicion.

A joint meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans under the auspices of the Punjab Association Club and the Lahore Moslem Club will be held this afternoon to express abhorrence at the outrage.

BURMA BANK CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 20.

To-day before a Full Bench composed of the Acting Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Ormond and Mr. Justice Twomey there commenced the hearing of the reference in the Bank of Burma case on various legal points.

Mr. McDonald appeared with Mr. Maung Kin, Assistant Government Advocate, instructed by the Local Government in support of the conviction of Clifford, Strachan and Mower. The first two were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on three charges and the third to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Giles appeared for the first two accused and Mr. De Glanville for the third. The whole day was occupied in hearing the arguments of Mr. Giles which will be continued to-morrow.

PREMIER AND FIRST LORD.

TRAVELLING IN GREECE.

VISIT PRIVATE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 19.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Winston Churchill and their party, after visiting Valona and Corfu, where they were cordially received, arrived at Corinth on board the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, and spent two days in sight-seeing in Athens.

The Greek papers regret that the private nature of the visit prevented any display of the enthusiasm and cordiality which is felt in the Greek capital for the British Ministers.

The party is proceeding to other points of interest in Greece.

ENGINE RUNS OFF THE RAILS.

TWO PORTERS KILLED AT POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 20.

An extraordinary accident occurred just outside the railway station yard at about two o'clock this morning, when a light engine with two brake-vans, which was coming from Hadapsur station on the G. I. P. Ry., ran up a catch siding, and getting off the metals travelled along the earth for a distance of some 30 yards killing and injuring several porters who were sleeping on the ground.

The catch-siding in question had been provided to meet the emergency of two trains from the G. I. P. and Southern Mahratta Railways appearing at the spot where the two lines cross each other, at one and the same time. Like most of such sidings it went in inclines, there being a clear space of 30 to 40 yards between the end of the rails and the top of the incline. The engine and its brakevans left the metals and travelling on the ground killed two porters who were sleeping in the open and injured two others. It then demolished a porters' hut at the top of the incline and came to a standstill.

The fatal accident at the Diamond cross-over near Poona Station this morning was a remarkable affair, and even now when some sort of enquiry has been made and the scene has been closely inspected, it is mysterious how the engine could have got into its present position. Unfortunately two lives were lost and it is even now uncertain whether the third man will not succumb.

It was a bright moonlight night and the engine with two brake vans left Hadapsur Station, the driver being a steady young fellow named Todd, who has been a driver about six months. At the crossing, where the disaster occurred, there is a small siding intended, I understand, for use in an emergency, and on this siding, the rails are only laid a few feet. A hundred yards further on, there is a rock impasse and, I hear, the opinion expressed that if the siding had been a pucca one with deadhead buffers, etc., nothing could have saved the engine, the vans and their crew from destruction.

At the end of the siding it appears a cutcha hut with corrugated roof had been roughly erected and here four native gangmen were asleep and in the ordinary circumstances could have slept with perfect safety. Death came to one of the unfortunate men out of the night, for the engine which must have been travelling at high speed crashed over the rails and was actually carried nearly fifty yards over the ground. It crushed the hut, tore and mangled one unfortunate fellow, cruelly and fatally, injured another with only slightly less effect, for he died a few hours later. The third man is in a precarious condition and the fourth though badly injured is not dangerously so.

The engine itself is deeply embedded in the ground as were the vans, but the latter have been recovered. The engine will take two days to be released. An inquiry is being held.

KING EDWARDS STATUE FOR RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 20.

Sometime ago the King Edward Memorial Committee of Rangoon accepted the tender and design of F. Derwent-Wood, A.R.A., for a bronze statue of his late Majesty King Edward VII in Coronation robes. The statue is expected to arrive here shortly and will be located in the open space near the gate of Dalhousie Park. The foundation for the colonnade and balustrade is nearly laid. The statue should prove from its excellent design to be one worthy of Rangoon.

A strange natural curiosity consisting of an entirely abnormal growth of the "kaddoo" or Indian gourd, a much-used vegetable which an Indian will probably describe as "a very cold fruit" has been grown in Calcutta. As a rule only one gourd grows on a stem, but in this instance a cluster of twenty-five were seen; some as large as a coconut and others of the size of eggs.

INDIAN OPIUM.

COMPETITION FOR THE STRAITS TRADE.

PERSIAN DRUG UNDERSELLS MARKET.

The "Pioneer" makes the following comment on the Indian opium trade which contains along with much that is true, more than one mis-statement:—

"The position of the opium trade with China at the present moment is a very interesting one. There is no doubt that the accumulated stocks of the drug at Hongkong and Shanghai, are being slowly reduced by sales to Chinese dealers, and it is equally clear that a certain demand exists in China, as shipments of Malwa opium are still being made from Bombay. In each instance the chests have been certificated for export, and presumably they pass into China in spite of the obstructions placed in the way by provincial authorities who ignore the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1911. The effect of these sales has yet to be seen, but we cannot accept Mr. Montague's sanguine estimate that the big stocks at Hongkong and Shanghai will be cleared off by the end of the year, though they may be materially reduced. Again, as regards uncertificated opium, prices are well maintained, and the Straits Settlements are said to have difficulty in getting a sufficient supply at reasonable rates. The reduction in the quantity sold in India has had its effect, and this will be more pronounced in the course of the next six months. By then perhaps we shall be able to judge whether the leading opium merchants will manage to escape the heavy losses which seemed to threaten them last year."

That the present situation is one of interest is perfectly true, and while it is further true that the accumulated stocks of the drug at Hong-Kong and Shanghai are being slowly reduced by sales to Chinese dealers, the statement that it is equally clear that a certain demand exists in China deduced from the reasoning that "shipments of Malwa opium are still being made from Bombay" is incorrect, inasmuch as the shipments from Bombay are only being made by an option of certain shippers on the residue of Malwa opium sold by the Government of India previous to the prohibition of sales of the drug to China. The shipment of this residue, which comprises about 2,200 chests of certificated opium, will continue by option until October next, after which all shipments of Indian opium to China will cease. These chests will in the ordinary course pass into the stocks at present at Hongkong and Shanghai.

As to the diminution of the stocks at the above mentioned Chinese ports, it is not clear exactly what period this will take, but the opium habit, like any other habit the world over cannot be put down immediately by law, and it is known that China now grows her own opium and that opium from other parts will probably continue to reach her through illicit channels.

PERSIAN OPIUM.

Another point mentioned is that, as regards uncertificated opium, prices are well maintained, and the Straits Settlements are said to have difficulty in getting a sufficient supply at reasonable rates. As a matter of fact the Straits and the East Indies and Saigon are now purchasing large quantities of Persian opium which naturally reduces the consumption of the Indian drug, and that is the reason why at the last auction in Calcutta uncertificated opium fetched Rs. 300 a chest less than the accustomed price. Persian opium is untrammeled with the heavy duties which are placed upon the Indian article and the sellers can consequently compete with our remaining trade in the East advantageously. This fact has meant that the growth and cultivation of the poppy in Persia has greatly increased, and cases of Persian opium which used to command a price of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 are now realising Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,000. This competition affects the Bengal opium trade and Indian dealers are crying out for a Government monopoly to protect them from what they consider unfair competition. Apart from the Straits and the East Indies opium is imported to Japan and America.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 20.

Rain has been nearly general and fairly heavy in east Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Lower Burma. Scattered falls are reported from northeast India, the north Madras coast and South Peninsula, the chief amounts being, Victoria Point one and a half inches, Rangoon one, Kyankpgu and Cuttack three, Bareilly a half, Manipuri one, Roorkee, Muktesar, Chakrata, Simla one and half, Ambala three, Ludhiana Jaipur a half, Ddaipur one and half, Neemuch three-quarters, Trichinopoly one and half. There has been no change since yesterday which would lead to a marked alteration in the weather conditions. Temperature now is very low over a greater part of the Northern India and maximum temperatures are more than nineteen degrees below normal at all stations in the east Punjab. The highest temperature yesterday at Ambala was only seventy degrees, which is thirty-five degrees below normal.

Forecast: No large change.

BOREGAON SMASH.

STATION OFFICIAL ON TRIAL.

REGULATOR WORKING OF THE BLOCK SYSTEM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AKOLA, May 20.

The trial of Sadashiv Manohar Joshi, Assistant Station Master, Boregaon, for endangering the safety of persons when on duty by disobeying the general rules under section 101 (A and B) of the Indian Railways Act in connection with the Boregaon railway disaster, was resumed to-day by Major T. C. Plowden, District Magistrate, Akola.

Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent, Railway Police, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Anant Vishnu Khare, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. James Calvert Barton, District Traffic Superintendent, in his evidence further said that at Katepurna on the morning of 30th April the Assistant Station Master was on duty. The witness also knew that the Assistant Station Master was on duty at Boregaon on the midnight of 30th April. The only persons allowed to make entries in the block books were Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters and qualified signallers when specially alloted to any station. There were no special signallers alloted to Katepurna and Boregaon stations on the day of the collision. The entries in signal columns of the block books should give the time at which any particular signal was given or acknowledged. In part 5 of the block book rules, rule 8 laid down that guards had to witness the "obstruction danger signal" being sent before the train entered the section and they had to sign in column 20 of the block book in witness thereof. Part 5 was the only part of the block book rules in force on the Nagpur-Shegaon section.

Questioned by the court the witness said the Neale block system is intended to prevent two trains ever being on the same section at the same time.

How do you account for these two trains, the 322 up goods and the 356 up passenger, being on the Katepurna-Boregaon section at the same time?—One reason was the defect in the instrument at Katepurna on the Boregaon side, but the defect itself could not have caused the collision, without an irregular working of the block system rules which, as far as B class stations are concerned, are laid down in rules 109 to 113 of the General Rules. Boregaon and Katepurna both, the witness continued, were B class stations.

Mr. Khare at this stage informed his Honour that he was satisfied that the Government Inspector's report was a public document under the Act and he had no objection to its going in.

The witness, continuing, said the rules for trains to approach B class stations were laid down in rule 109 of the general rules, which was further amplified by clause C of rule 4 of part 5 of the block book rules.

A FALSE ENTRY.

Court: You said about the incorrect working of the block system. Where did the incorrect working come in?—As regards the irregular working of the block system, the Katepurna block book showed in column 22 that the "train entering section," signal was given at 4-10 a.m. The corresponding column 8 in the Boregaon book had an apparent entry under letters "can," showing that the signal had been accepted by Boregaon, that having accepted the "train entering section" signal for 322 up goods train Boregaon should not have accepted "is line clear" signal for the passenger train as it was obvious from the collision that the goods train had never arrived at that station. Again, it is assumed and is proved by column 9 of the Boregaon book which bears an entry showing the time of the arrival of the goods train. Then it can be concluded that the entry in this column is a false one. The train not having arrived he had no business to make that entry. Column 23 of the Katepurna block book shows that Katepurna received the "train out of section" signal for the goods train at 4-40 a.m.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Questioned by the court the witness that under no circumstances could a Station Master cancel a train once it had left his station.

Were there any circumstances under which a "cancel last signal" message can be given?—Yes, under rule 15 a "cancel last signal" message can be sent under circumstances laid down in rule 15, part 5, of the block book rules. But the rule does not provide for such a message being sent regarding a train that has once left his station.

When Boregaon received the "train entering section" signal for the goods train from Katepurna what was the duty of the Station Master at Boregaon? What should he have done?—The procedure is laid down for both goods and passenger trains on page 7 in in Clause B, of sub-head "single line" of order number 2 of working instructions in force. Witness further said the goods train carried no passengers in the sense that would affect the word used in Clause 1 of Clause B of rules above quoted.

Regarding the admission of the Government Inspector's report Mr. James contended that it was not a public document as defined under Section 74 of the Evidence Act. It was a document but a public document. It was a record of opinion and statements of witnesses.

Mr. Khare submitted that the Court for its own sake might look to it. The prosecution or the defence cannot ask to have it put in as evidence. The Court had power to look through it as it threw light on certain points at issue.

Mr. James agreed with Mr. Khare on this point and said that the Court might call for any book or document but it could not be put on record as evidence.

Mr. Khare submitted that the report should go in as evidence as it contained the opinion of the Government Inspector.

The Court held that the reports were purely for the guidance of the Court. They had not been put in by the prosecution. They had been sent to the Court for its information under the rules made under Section 84 of Railways Act and published in the Chief Commissioner's Book, circular 7. In His Honour's opinion neither the prosecution nor the defence could use the report as evidence though it was open to either side to call for the writer of any of them and put them in the box. His Honour accordingly ordered the removal of those reports from the file of exhibits.

TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Alfred Campbell, Telegraph Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, said Mr. Collins was an inspector under him. The witness received a telegram about the collision on the 30th April. He also got a telegram from Mr. Collins that he had examined the block instruments at Boregaon and Katepurna that apparently they were all right. He had put them out of use till they could be examined either by the witness or his assistant. The witness did not go to Boregaon till 3rd May; when he went there as a member of the Joint Enquiry nothing was done at Boregaon and the committee proceeded to Katepurna where in their presence witness examined Boregaon side instruments. On turning the handle to the position horizontal—right, in which it would have been after the ball had been extracted for an up train to Boregaon, witness tried to see if it was locked in that position as it ought to have been and found it was not. On opening the backward portion of the instrument where the "locking pawls" were, witness at once saw that the defect was caused by the "locking pawl" having been so misadjusted that it did not hold. That defect would only affect the working of the instrument for up trains and not for down trains. The defect, however, did not at all affect the working of the instrument under the rules for train signalling as contained in Part 5 of block rules and in chapter 13 of general rules. Block instruments were always kept under lock and key and one key was kept by the inspector, in this case by Mr. Collins, and the other by an overseer, the latter being subordinate to the Inspector. Batteries were also kept under lock and key and keys of he battery cupboard were kept by the battery man, as well as by the inspector and overseer. Block instruments were maintained by the inspector and overseer under Rule 16, Clause N; the station masters were prohibited from interfering in any way with the block instruments when they got out of order. Witness identified the instrument number 116 as the defective one brought from Katepurna. Witness indentified the instrument No. 401 as brought from Bombay at the preliminary enquiry. It was a correct machine brought for demonstration purposes. On comparing entries in Boregaon-Katepurna block books with regard to the two trains that came to grief witness found that the clock of Katepurna station was five minutes faster than the Boregaon station clock. Katepurna asked Boregaon for "line clear" for the goods train at 3-55 and from Boregaon book it appeared that Boregaon received that signal at 3-50 and replied at the same time "line is clear." Katepurna block book showed that "obstruction danger signal" was given to Boregaon at 3-55 for the same train which according to the Boregaon book it was acknowledged at 3-55.

TIME OF SIGNALS.

Witness gave further details of the time of different signals for the two trains given by Katepurna and acknowledged by Boregaon from respective block books which were the same as those given by Mr. Bartch. Witness, continuing, said no entry of a signal could be made in block book until the signal had been acknowledged under Rule 189, Clause 2, of general rules and Rule 26 Clause A of block rules. As the Katepurna book showed that "train entering section" signal for goods train had been given at 4-10 and acknowledged by Boregaon at "4." Katepurna could not under the rules cancel "line clear" for that train. Cancelling signals could not be given after the "train entering section" signal had been given. Witness cited rules on this point also and continuing said under no rule could a station master having once acknowledged "train entering section" signal expect to receive a cancelling message unless he had received a joint telegram from the station master of the station in the rear and from the guard of the train that the train was to go out part of the way of the section and then pushed back to the station in the rear. In that case before he could acknowledge the cancelling signal he would have to receive a second joint message that the train had arrived and pushed back completely from the station master and guard.

From your inspection of Katepurna and Boregaon block books are you satisfied that 322 up goods left Katepurna for Boregaon?—Yes.

Are you also satisfied that she was not cancelled by Katepurna? Yes.

Did that goods train reach Boregaon?—I say it did not because I saw the wreck of the train outside the Boregaon outer signal.

Under these conditions was the assistant station master at Boregaon justified in giving "line clear" and acknowledging "obstruction danger" signal from Katepurna for 356 up passenger train which ran into 322 up goods train?—No, in doing so he contravened rule 109 of the general rules.

What was the interval between the "obstruction danger" signal and the "train entering section" signal given by Katepurna for goods train to Boregaon?—Fifteen minutes.

Witness proceeding said that from Murtazapur block book he could say that "train entering section" signal for 356 up passenger was given by Murtazapur to Katepurna at 4-43 and was acknowledged by Katepurna as shown by Katepurna book at 4-40.

When Boregaon gave "line clear" to Katepurna for the goods train was the Assistant Station Master of Boregaon in any way responsible for the running of 356 passenger train?—No.

Witness produced a copy of the working time table for Bhusaval district, and said "Scheduled running time for the up passenger train between Murtazapur and Katepurna was ten minutes."

Will you please explain the defect and the causes of it in Katepurna block instrument?—The cause of the lock for not holding was that it was held up out of action by reason of the point of one of the catches falling on the top of one of the cans, so that the other catch which, in this case, should have held, did not fall in front of this can. In other words, the "locking pawl" did not fall in front of the "locking can."

Witness produced a sketch showing certain parts where the defects existed, which was put in.

TECHNICAL EVIDENCE.

Akola, May 20.

Mr. Campbell was then cross-examined by Mr. Khare.

When the line is blocked by a train being on the section the handle of the black instrument at the receiving station is horizontal-left. Before the "Line clear" signal can be given for another train must not the handle be put back to the vertical position?—Under the rules, yes; but owing to the defective instrument at Katepurna it was not necessary for the Boregaon handle to be vertical for Katepurna to obtain "line clear" for an up train to Boregaon.

Was it possible for the handle of the Boregaon instrument to come down to vertical, even though the Katepurna instrument was defective?—Yes. if the ball from the 322 up goods train had been obtained and placed in the Boregaon instrument or, if the Katepurna handle not being locked properly had been turned to vertical, a current from Katepurna would free the Boregaon instrument handle and enable it to be turned to vertical from horizontal-left.

The witness further cross-examined said that the handle of the Katepurna instrument was not locked in this case, but before the Boregaon instrument handle could be moved from horizontal—left to vertical, an electric current would have to be started by the Katepurna operator, pressing his plunger, after having turned his handle to vertical. Assuming that both handles had in that case become vertical, so far as indications given by the Boregaon instrument were concerned, the section from Katepurna to Boregaon was clear of trains altogether.

You have said that the defect in the Katepurna instrument rendered it before unnecessary for the handle of the Boregaon instrument to come back to vertical before Boregaon could give "Line clear" to Katepurna for a train, how did the defect operate so as to bring this about?—Before Katepurna could turn his handle to horizontal-right from vertical and obtain a ball for 322 up goods it was necessary for the zontal-left and for Boregaon then to horizontal-left to vertical, an electric give a current to Katepurna. If subsequently the Katepurna handle owing to a defect in the instrument was turned to vertical, the Boregaon handle still being horizontal-left, a current from Boregaon would again release the Katepurna handle so that it could be turned to horizontal-right and another ball obtained. The witness proceeding said a "Line clear" signal should not be acknowledged with the handle to horizontal-left.

When can "train out of section" signal be given?—When the train has arrived at a station and the guard has signed the book in the case of stopping trains. The 322 up goods was timed to stop at Boregaon and therefore the entry in column 23 of "train out of section" of the Katepurna book implied that the 322 goods had arrived at Boregaon.

Re-examined by Mr. James the witness said although the rule was that the guard's signature must be obtained in the block book before the "train out of section" signal was given, there was nothing to prevent a Station Master giving the signal in the absence of the guard.

Questioned by the court the witness explained that when he said that the defect did not at all effect the working of the instrument under the rules he meant that all the signals could be given properly and acknowledged properly.

At this stage the case was adjourned till 26th May and the accused was ordered to be released on furnishing bail for Rs. 200.

The trial of Telegraph Inspector Collins under Section 101 (c) of the Railways Act commences to-morrow.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

"RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. John Martin, a colour-sergeant of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, charged Mr. C. H. Rogers, Editor of the "Railway Times" and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, printer and publisher of the same newspaper with defamation.

Mr. Vicaji and Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; the first accused was defended by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar-at-Law, who was instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors; and Mr. Kolaskar, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the second accused.

Mr. Williamson, further examined by Mr. Kemp, said the first accused had taken notes in shorthand of the conversation between them regarding his interview with Sergeant Martin

In reply to Mr. Kolaskar witness stated that he had served in the army for five years and eight months.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness stated that he had been a mere private in the army and in the volunteer corps he had held the lowest ranks. He knew Armstead but casually. He saw Mr. Knight about 11 o'clock in the morning. When he went to Sergeant Martin, he had no instructions from Mr. Knight but only through Mr. Game regarding the arrangements for the funeral. He did not inform Mr. Martin that Mr. Knight had booked six men for the carriyng party. That was his first visit to the complainant. The complainant did not tell him how to find out Mr. Smith's residence at Colaba. After leaving Mr. Martin, he went straight to the fire-brigade telephone. He first asked the man in charge for the telephone number of the Adjutant. He took permission to use the phone. The proper plug was put in by the man in charge. He was there for about five minutes. He simply asked if the adjutant was there. He did not know who the person replying was. He then inquired about Sergeant Major and then about Sergeant Smith. He got the same reply. He then telephoned to Mr. Knight. He was quite sure that he spoke to Mr. Knight on two occasions at the phone. He was also asked to inform Sergeant Martin of what had happened. He met Mr. Game outside the fire-brigade station. It was a casual meeting. The witness walked on with him and first spoke to him. He had met Mr. Game that day before at Victoria Terminus. Mr. Game accompanied him to the complainant's house. On the way witness told him what he had done.

"WHAT ABOUT GHARRY HIRE?"

This second time, he reached the complainant's house about 3-50 o'clock in the evening The complainant resided on the second floor. He knocked at the door and the complainant at once opened it. He did not take particular notice of his dress but he had his coat off. Witness did not go in. The complainant spoke from inside the door and the witness was standing on the top of the landing with Mr. Game. A reference was made to gharry hire the second time the witness was there. The complainant asked: "What about gharry hire" and the witness replied, "I leave it to you." Saying this he left with Mr. Game. It was not true that he did not at all go to the complainant a second time. He then went back with Mr. Game to the fire-brigade station. There was no important conversation on the way. The second time also he took permission to use the phone. This time Mr. Game spoke to Mr. Knight. He could hear Mr. Game talking to Mr. Knight. He did not notice any reply from Mr. Knight, nor did Mr. Game tell him what the reply was. He did not think there was a reply. This was mere information given to Mr. Knight asking the latter to wire to the Adjutant as the complainant did not feel inclined to do anything. Mr. Game had no conversation with the complainant at the latter's house. On that day the fire-brigade telephone was used three times and not once.

I put it to you the only number connected was No. 1 and not the Adjutant's?—I say it was.

You are not aware that a record is kept by the fire-brigade authorities?—No, I am not aware.

Proceeding the witness said that till he reached Victoria Terminus, he was in company with Mr. Game. He first went to Mr. Binks' and thence to Victoria Terminus where he arrived a little after 5 p.m. On the way they had no conversation about the complainant; more or less their conversation was about the funeral next morning. Whilst he was at the complainant's house, he did not find at either visit a telegram to Mr. Martin. He went to see the first accused with Mr. Game.

How did you happen to go there?—Mr. Game said he had business in Mr. Rogers' office and asked me to go there. He said it would take ten minutes, and as I was off duty I agreed.

NEWS FOR MR. ROGERS'.

The witness further said that it was a week after Mr. Armstead's death. After some business matter was discussed, the first accused asked for news. The witness replied that they had lost a member in Armstead and said there was a talk about his not getting a volunteer funeral. Mr. Rogers asked the cause of his not getting a volunteer funeral. The witness replied that a certain instructor was told about it, but nothing was eventually done. Mr. Rogers thereupon took a paper, asked what he and Mr. Game had done in the matter and the witness first narrated the story. Then started Mr. Game. They were in Mr. Rogers' office for about three quarters of an hour. This particular matter occupied about 20 minutes. Mr. Rogers said nothing to them except that he would make inquiries. He was sure he used the words "a certain instructor." The witness next said he had used Sergeant Martin's name. When he left Mr. Rogers' office, he did not know what action the latter would take.

If you had known he was putting it in print, would you have made the statement?

His Worship overruled the question.

Continuing, the witness said they expected Mr. Rogers to go to the Agent. More or less they left the matter to him. Personally he did not know if Mr. Rogers had made any inquiries. He had attended about four or five times at the red mill and so far as that was concerned there was no question of gharry hire.

Mr. A. R. Game was the next witness examined by Mr. Kemp. He said he was on special duty at Victoria Terminus on the 24th February, the day on which Armstead died. That day at 2-30 p.m. a message was given to him by a telephone clerk asking that some men be sent down to wash and lay down the body of Mr. Armstead. As there was no one there, the witness went and saw Mr. Knight and mentioned about this message. Mr. Knight asked him to send some men down. The witness went to Mr. Williamson and asked him to take some men with him. He took two ticket collectors and a train starter. He also asked Mr. Williamson to see about the funeral and see Sergeant Martin who was living quite close to see about the funeral. Mr. Knight after a little while asked him to go down and see about the funeral arrangements and to order a first class funeral instead of a second. The witness then went to Byculla to the deceased's bungalow and found the body had been washed and laid out. He made inquiries and found that Mr. Williamson had left. On coming out, he noticed Mr. Williamson coming towards him. The witness met him and the latter mentioned to him, that he had got information that the Adjutant, Sergeant Major and Sergeant Smith were at Igatpuri.

VISIT TO SERGEANT MARTIN.

They then went to Sergeant Martin's bungalow. When they got there, Mr. Williamson tapped the door and the complainant opened it and Mr. Williamson informed him that the Adjutant, Sergeant Major and Sergeant Smith were at Igatpuri. The complainant said, "Oh! but what about the arms, where are the men to come from, what about gharry hire." Mr. Williamson replied, "You are Sergeant Instructor; I leave it in your hands." The two then left and went to the fire-brigade telephone office and telephoned to Mr. Knight that the complainant seemed disinclined to take over the funeral arrangements and the witness suggested that a telegram should be sent to the adjutant. They then left for Mr. Binks to make alterations in the funeral from second class to first. From there they went to Victoria Terminus and told Mr. Knight what had happened. He had gone to the funeral. He was not satisfied with the arrangements. In all there were four men in khaki and the rest were in ordinary dress. A few days after he mentioned the matter to the first accused in the Society's office. The witness, being one of the board of Trustees, happened to go there. After discussing a few points Mr. Williamson said that they had lost a member in guard Armstead. Then in the course of conversation, Mr. Williamson remarked that although he was a volunteer, there was no volunteer funeral given. They then related the case to Mr. Rogers, who was writing on a piece of paper while they were talking. The Assistant General Secretary, Mr. Crawley, was present at the time. Mr. Knight had told him at the telephone that he had telegraphed to the Adjutant. To his knowledge up to 8-15 p.m. that day, they had received no intimation in reply to that telegram. The next day he learnt that a reply was sent. Mr. Williamson had mentioned to Mr. Rogers that a telegram was supposed to have been sent by the Adjutant and timed 4-45 p.m., that was to say, dispatched from Igatpuri at that time. The witness was not related to Armstead but was a volunteer. The witness did say that he was dissatisfied with the funeral. Mr. Rogers seemed to be dissatisfied too when he heard it. The witness understood that inquiries would be made.

Examined by Mr. Kolaskar the witness stated that on the 25th at Victoria Terminus there was a conversation about the funeral. The witness was seated on the inquiry clerk's table, when Mr. Malrom came up about that time followed a little while after by the complainant. Mr. Malrom questioned him as to why the funeral had not been arranged. The complainant replied that he would not make arrangements for any funeral in the future as on one occasion he had the trouble of gharry men coming to him for payment and he having to go to Parel to get the money from Sergeant Major and he had eventually to see the Adjutant before payment was made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness stated he and Mr. Williamson belonged to Mr. Knight's Company, namely, "A." He had never before gone to Mr. Martin's house. But he knew where he was staying. On the morning of the last hearing of the case, he went with Mr. Ray near the complainant's house. Mr. Ray was connected with the Society.

Why were you there?—I first went to have a shave and then as I was inquiring about a Mr. Russell, who is living in Sankli Street, I went that way. That is all. I was not looking at the complainant's house.

INQUIRIES AT FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

On that occasion no inquiries were made at the fire-brigade station. He did not see Mr. Ray speak to a brigade man, in fact he did not go near the brigade. Mr. Knight asked him to see the complainant probably because he was the nearest man available. To his knowledge, Mr. Knight had no occasion to make arrangements for a volunteer funeral. The witness was in the lowest ranks among the volunteers. He had met Mr. Williamson near the brigade station by chance. Neither he nor Mr. Williamson got in the complainant's room when they had got there. Before they went there, Mr. Williamson had told him that he had been to the complainant, who had said that he would not arrange for a funeral as Armstead did not belong to his company and had referred him to Sergeant Smith. Before this he had known the complainant personally. They were at the complainant's house about 3-45 p.m. and were there for about four or five minutes. Mr. Thompson, the fire-brigade officer, helped him at the telephone. He did not remember having talked with a fire-brigade man on the morning of the day of the last hearing. He did not go to Mr. Rogers expressly for the purpose of giving this information. He did not give permission to publish the article, but he gave him permission to use his name if required in case he published the article. It was only casually that Armstead's death was mentioned to Mr. Rogers about this matter after the interview. He now said that he did not remember having made any mention however regarding the telegram from the Adjutant. Personally he had no knowledge of any telegram whatever. The complainant had not received any telegram when the witness was at his house. It was not true that he did not go to the complainant's house on the 24th. February.

In reply to the magistrate, the witness said he did not remember about any conversation with Mr. Rogers about orders. He had no recollection if he had spoken about the battalion order.

Mr. Vicaji requested the court to call the officer in charge of the fire-brigade station as a Court witness to prove that only one message was sent on the 24th. February.

His Worship ordered a summons to be issued.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF A CHEQUE.

PARSI LENIENTLY DEALT WITH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. A. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. charged Hormusji Byramji, a Parsi, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a cheque of Rs. 500 the property of Dr. Masina.

Mr. H. Campbell, Bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader defended the accused.

The facts of the case have been already reported. The accused who was an employee in Dr. Masina's hospital some time before the prosecution was started, used to do all the private banking work of Dr. Masina gratuitously. On the 2nd January last, Dr. Masina sent him a cheque of Rs. 500, which, it was alleged the accused cashed and misappropriated to his own use although he was asked to credit it to Dr. Masina's account. The defence was that the accused had paid the amount to Dr. Masina's nephew Jal, but the latter denied having received the money.

His worship, in delivering judgement, said he believed the prosecution evidence and disbelieved the defence. He accordingly convicted the accused.

Mr. Campbell asked for a lenient sentence on the ground that this was the accused's first offence and submitted that the accused should be let off with a fine.

His Worship sentenced the accused to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750, with the option of three months simple imprisonment. Out of the fine, if paid, Rs. 400 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. The fine was paid.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. A. H. Aston, Mr. P. G. Boylette, Preventive Officer charged Lawrence Fernandez and John Fernandez, two Goanese, with importing two bottles and some flasks of country liquor from Goa.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. His worship sentenced the accused to pay fines of Rs. 5 and 3 respectively.

The first monthly meeting of the Iranian Association will be held on Wednesday 21st inst. at Whiteaway Buildings at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. D. M. Madon, M.A., L.L.B., will open a discussion on the "Bareshnum."

HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

MRS. BETTS MAKES HER STATEMENT.

CAPT. BETTS BETTER

In connection with the stabbing affray that took place at the European General Hospital on Monday morning resulting in serious injuries to Captain Betts, I.M.S., Resident Surgeon of the Hospital, further enquiries show that both Captain Betts and his servants are a little better, though their condition is still critical. The butler was sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning.

Mr. Betts made her statement to the police yesterday. In it she stated that her husband came to the bungalow about 7-45 o'clock in the morning and asked her to dress herself up as they were going out for a motor drive. She went in to her dressing room but very short while after she heard her husband shout out "help, help." Before that she had heard a crash. She thought that her dog had gone mad and going in to her husband's room she brought out his revolver and rushed to the verandah where she had left him reading his newspaper. She did not find him there and she ran downstairs and as she went down she saw marks of blood on the staircase. When she got down, she found him on the carriage drive outside the bungalow with his hand on the chest. She handed him the revolver and he took it and fell on the ground. He was then picked up by some of the men of the hospital. Miss Mills, the lady superintendent of nurses, took charge of the revolver. She subsequently delivered it to Inspector Smith.

With reference to what appears to have taken place with regard to this revolver, namely, that it went off between Miss Mills and one of her assistants while Mr. Smith was examining it, the authoritative statement is that Mr. Smith removed the magazine, took out eight cartridges, and in order to be sure that no cartridge was left he deliberately turned towards the window and fired out of it. It seems that a cartridge was left in the chambers and it went off. This was a precaution taken by Mr. Smith by way of safety for it would have been a very serious matter if the cartridge had gone off while he was recording statements. This was a nine-chambered Colt automatic pistol.

It is also stated that on Monday morning it was thought very desirable to record the statement of Capt. Betts and as the matter was urgent, Col. Collie, who is a justice of the peace, took down the statement. It was very brief. In it he stated that he was reading his paper in his verandah when he realised that he was stabbed by his butler. He shouted for help. He thought the man was mad.

From enquiries made late last night it appears that the condition of Captain Betts continues to make satisfactory, though necessarily slow, progress towards recovery.

The butler is in the same condition on the last as on the previous night, there being no change in it either for the better or the worse.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

HOME HYGIENE EXAMINATION RESULT.

An examination was held on 10th May, on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School by Dr. Miss Jalibai B. Engineer, of the female students of the Home Hygiene Class organised by Mrs. Sherin D. F. Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association and conducted by Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistri.

The following 36 ladies are declared successful:—Miss Somabai Dorabhai Desai, Miss Meherbanoo Phirozsha Grant Miss Ratanbai Ratanji Kolah, Miss Manock Erachsha Doctor, Miss Manockbai Framji Master, Mrs. Armai Jehangir Major, Miss Ratanbai Rustomji Paruch, Miss Meherbai Dhanjisha Daruvala, Mrs. Ruxmani Kasturchand Mehta, Miss Shirin Khurshedji Surti, Mrs. Dinbai Jamshedji Bilimoria, Miss Sheherau Ardeshir Paymaster, Mrs. Moghibai Damoder, Miss Shirin Maneckji Mogrelia, Miss Hirabai Rustamji Settna, Miss Meherbai Hiraji Javeri, Mrs. Bachubai Ratilal Subedar, Miss Tehemina Edalji Mistri, Miss Shirin Dinsha Daver, Miss Khurshed Merwanji Mehta, Miss Dinbai Raikhosro Munshi, Mrs. Devcunver Kanyelal Kothare, Miss Dhanbai Hormasji Talati, Miss Sunabai Nadirsha Daruvala, Miss Gulbai Sorabji Mehta, Miss Shirin Dosabhai Cama, Miss Motan Rustomji Vesuna, Miss Hilla Kavasji Kharas, Miss Tehemina Rustomji Mistri, Miss Dinbai Ratanji Gilder, Miss Khurshed Ardeshir Tabak, Miss Shirin Beramji Irani, Miss Ratanbai Pestonji Kotwal, Miss Porochisti Jejeebhoy Madon, Miss Ratanbai Hirjibhoy Engineer, and Miss Khurshed Burporpi Malbarwala.

BOMBAY HOG MARKET.

Mr. N. E. Master has written a letter to the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee stating that it is now more than six months that the Corporation, in view of the nuisance caused by the Hog Market in Lohar Street, decided that the animals should be slaughtered at DeLisle Road and that the Hog Market in Lohar Street will be maintained only for the sale of pork, but that the old nuisance still continues and that the agonies and shrieks of the animals while being slaughtered at midnight are unbearable. It is requested that the Corporation will have the nuisance stopped.

REVENUE DUTIES.

THE ANNUAL GROWTH.

A TEN YEARS' RETURN.

Special for the "Bombay Chronicle."

On April 19th, there was published in the "Gazette of India" a return showing for the ten years which ended on 31st March last the gross yield of all duties which purport to have been raised for purposes of revenue. The yield of the duty on imported salt is separately shown. But, as the salt duty generally stands in a somewhat different category, we need not make any reference to it here. The duties treated are, (1) those levied on all imported merchandise save those admitted free under the Tariff Act; (2) the export duty on rice in the husk, and (3) the excise duty on Indian manufactured piece goods, excluding that from the hand-looms. There is the yield from Customs established at our land frontiers. That, however, is negligible and may be put aside from our consideration.

It is, however, necessary to recall at the outset the fact of the enhancement of the import duty since 1910-11. It was raised from 5 or 6 per cent. ad valorem, but in the case of silver the duty was levied at 4 annas per oz. which was equivalent to almost 15 per cent.

Excluding silver duty which will be treated separately, the statistical return shows that, whereas the total import duty levied at 5 per cent.. yielded 4.04 crores of rupees in 1903-04, the amount recorded in 1909-10 was 5,37 crores of rupees. Thus, in seven years, the increase came to 1.33 crores which, of course, is intelligible when the steady growth of our imports is considered. The increase works out to a percentage of 32.94 which is equivalent to 4.70 per annum. But the yield during the triennium which ended on March 31st last was 7.54 crores at the enhanced rate of 6 per cent. So that between 1910-11, when the larger duty was first imposed, and 1912-13, there is a growth of 1.07 crores of rupees, say, 16.53 per cent., equivalent to 5.31 per year. It is obvious that the ratio of annual growth, even at the enhanced rate, during the last three years is greater by nearly 13 per cent. than that during the previous septennial period. This growth is entirely owing to the big jump during the same period of the imports from 129 to 161 crores. Here then, may be distinctly perceived the importance of a moderate import duty lent for revenue purposes only.

Since it is the common axiom of trade economics that imports are paid for by exports, in the degree that the exports of Indian merchandise are stimulated, imports from abroad will be larger. We have already pointed out in our recent articles on the seaborne trade how far that trade has taken exceedingly satisfactory strides during the past few years. It would not surprise us if in a year of deficit, when the wail of the shrinkage in our railway earnings comes to be prolonged, the Finance Minister is tempted to give another turn of his screw to the duties, by raising the rate to 7½ per cent., which, let it be remembered, was the rate prevailing for many a long year prior to 1877-78.

THE SILVER DUTY.

Let us now turn to the duty on silver. The yield which in 1903-04, at 5 per cent. ad valorem, was 40 lakhs, had risen by 1909-10 to 53 lakhs, say an increase of 13 lakhs, equivalent to 32.5 per cent. But in 1909-10, the greyhounds of our exchange banks were barking and yelling at the top of their voices against the syndicate in Hummum Street which was said to have successfully established a corner in the white metal. That barking and yelling had its vigorous echo in London; and a great Argentine house, backed up by some of the leading financial papers, made a great hue and cry about this astute syndicate in Bombay which had taken a big slice off the profit cake. The East had triumphed over the pretentious West. The agitation was so far successful that the Finance Minister, whose financial statemanship we all admire, was betrayed or bullied into enhancing the duty in 1910-11 in the manner we have already indicated. That it was wholly contrary to recognised rules of public finance and opposed to the general interests of the Indian public, goes without saying. The hostile criticism then launched against that unpopular and uncalled for measure was in no way unjustifiable. However, the die was cast. And we may here record the result of the enhanced embargo on silver during the last three years. The duty declined from 1.62 crores of rupees in 1910-11 to 1.08 crores in 1912-13. That is perfectly intelligible when we contrast the net imports of gold and silver, say, from 1906-07:—

In Crores of Rupees.	GOLD	SILVER.
1906-07	14.86	24.00
1907-08	17.37	19.47
1908-09	4.35	12.07
1909-10	21.67	9.37

In those four years the total value of gold imported (net) came to 58.25 crores of rupees, while that of silver to 64.91 crores. The imports of white metal had preponderated over those of the yellow. Mark, now, how the position changes, thanks to the 15 per cent. duty combined with the lusty gold cry which has been so vociferously dinned in our ears by that stalwart of the Karachi Chamber, whose apostacy from silver to gold is as remarkable as that of the classic emperor from Christianity back to paganism.

In Crores of Rupees.	GOLD	SILVER.
1910-11	33.98	9.57
1911-12	40.76	5.30
1912-13	37.51	4.58

No wonder there are broad whispers in bank parlours and on the Stock Exchange of the wisdom of repealing the 15 per cent. duty and reverting to the old. It is not an accomplished fact yet. It will depend on the next move of the shifting currency policy of the State, what quantity of silver may come to India in the immediate future. Whether India, which is the "Sink of Silver", will ever get rid of its hoards, even at a sacrifice, is problematical. We for one shall air no dogma of our own. There are, however, already quacks enough in the field beating the currency air.

EXCISE ON CLOTH.

Of course excise duty on India power loom cloth has remained at 3½ per cent. The yield in 1903-04 was 20.77 lakhs. It rose last year to 55.97, say, an increase of 35.20 lakhs, or 170 per cent. which is the unmistaken index of the rapid growth of the Indian cotton industry. Well may the Protectionists of the Associations raise a cry for its repeal. But will not they rest and be thankful when the Chamber of Commerce man tells them: "But look at the 3½ per cent. on imported grey cloths in which you are partially competing with us. Sir, the duty during the same period has been only 90 per cent. higher against your 170?" But fiscal independence for India is altogether a different matter from duties imposed for revenue purposes only be they on imported or home made grey goods.

There only remains to be noticed the export duty on rice at 2½ per cent. ad valorem. We have already shown in our previous article on the subject how phenomenal has been the export of rice during the last few years. Is it surprising that the duty which yielded in 1903-04, 1.20 crores of rupees now yields 1.47 crores. Here is a clear growth of 27 lakhs, equivalent to 22.5 per cent. Summarising, we may say that the duties yielded in 1912-13 as under:—

	Crores of rupees.
Import duties, including silver but excluding salt	8.62
Export duty on rice	1.47
	10.09
Excise duty on Indian cloth	00.56
Total	10.65

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Khairaj, officiating Third Presidency Magistrate, Kaboobai daughter of Vagji Coreji filed a complaint against her brother Hansraj Waghji for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3229-8, on or about 25 Feb. 1910. This amount was received by him on her behalf from R. D. Sethna by a cheque on the National Bank. Mr. Velinker appeared for the complainant and Mr. Kemp defended the accused.

From the evidence recorded it appears that the complainant, Kaboobai, deposited a large sum of money in her father's firm during his lifetime. On the death of the latter several disputes arose between herself and her brothers over this sum. With a view to obtain the aforesaid amount Kaboobai advanced some loans to the one accused for taking necessary steps and asked him for an account including the money recovered by him from the Receiver. The accused in reply intimated that he received no money at all from the Receiver but that the complainant herself had so recovered.

Before the case for the prosecution was opened, Mr. Kemp stated to the Court that the accused had recovered the money but paid the same to the complainant and that this was a case for the Civil Court to decide. Mr. Velinker for the prosecution denied such receipt and said that he would prove the intention of the accused.

A lengthy correspondence was then read to the Court and some evidence was gone into. Complainant was then questioned by the Court at some length and stated that the total liabilities of Hansraj, the acused, to herself were Rs. 21,000.

The case was then adjourned till the 5th of June.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEW IMMIGRATION.

DRASTIC PROVISIONS.

The "African Chronicle" (Durban) publishes the text of the new South African Immigration Bill as follows:—

1. (1) The Governor General may establish, and, out of the moneys voted by Parliament for the purpose, maintain a department to be known as the Immigration Department, which shall be under the control of the Minister.

(2) The function of the department shall be the performance of all work, whether within or outside the Union, necessary for or incidental to the prevention of the entrance of prohibited immigrants into the Union or into any Province wherein their residence is, under this act or any other law, unlawful, or necessary for or incidental to their removal from the Union or any such Province. The department shall further carry out any other powers and duties specially conferred or imposed upon it by any other law.

2. (1) The Governor-General shall appoint so many boards as he may deem desirable for the summary determination of appeals by persons who, seeking to enter or being found within the Union or any Province have been detained, restricted, or arrested as prohibited immigrants. Each such board shall, subject to such directions as the Minister may lawfully issue under this Act, have jurisdiction in respect of such port or ports of entry and such areas in the Union as the Governor-General may determine. The Minister may issue to any board such directions as are not contrary to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Each board shall consist of three or more persons having magisterial, business or administrative experience, and each member shall hold office for such period, not exceeding one year, as may be expressed in his appointment. Every such member shall be eligible for re-appointment. Remuneration, at rates fixed by the Governor General from time to time, shall be payable to such members of boards as are not officers of the public service.

(3) The chairman of a board shall be designated by the Governor-General and shall whenever possible be a magistrate. In the absence of the chairman the members of the board to act as chairman.

(4) A board shall, save as is otherwise specially provided in the next succeeding section in respect of questions of domicile, have exclusive jurisdiction at the port or ports of entry and within the area assigned to it to hear and determine any appeal made by a person detained, restricted or arrested as a prohibited immigrant, and all other matters in relation to the crying out of this Act which may be referred to the board by the Minister for its decision.

(5) Whenever leave to enter the Union or any particular Province is withheld by any immigration officer of police, or when any person is detained, restricted, or arrested as a prohibited immigrant, notice of that fact and the grounds of refusal, detention, restriction, or arrest shall be given by such officer in writing to the said person and if such person has been restricted on arrival by sea, also to the master of the ship on which he has arrived.

(6) Every such person may appeal to the board having jurisdiction under this section.

(7) No appeal shall be heard by a board unless notice thereof in the prescribed form has been given to the immigration officer by or on behalf of the person concerned within seventy-two hours after the refusal, detention, restriction, or arrest aforesaid or in case the appellant arrived by sea and the ship whereon he arrived is about to depart, unless such notice is given forthwith. In every case deposit shall be made of an amount sufficient, in the opinion of the Minister, to cover the detention expenses of the said person, the costs of bringing him before a board and of returning him to the place at which he was restricted if he desire to appear personally, and if he arrived by sea, the cost of his return passage by another ship to the place from which he came.

(8) The hearing of an appeal by a board shall take place as soon as possible after notice thereof is lodged. The hearing shall be in the presence of the appellant if he desire to appear. The appellant shall have the right to be presented at the appeal by counsel, an attorney, or an enrolled law agent.

(9) A board may in manner prescribed by regulation, summon witnesses to given evidence or to produce documents and may, through the chairman or other person for the time being lawfully acting as such, administer an oath to any witness. Any person who, when summoned to give evidence or to produce documents, fails without reasonable excuse, to comply with the terms of the summons or who, whether summoned or not, refuses, while under examination, to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, all questions put to him by or with the concurrence of a board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings thereof, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds or, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month. Provided that any witness shall have the same privileges in respect of answering any question or producting any document as he would have if such questions were asked of him or such document was to be produced by him before a superior court.

(10) If any such witness to whom an oath had been administered as aforesaid, give false evidence material to the question under the consideration of a board, knowing such evidence to be false, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed by law for perjury.

(11) All evidence adduced before a board shall be taken down in writing. The decision of a majority of a board upon an appeal shall be final and conclusive, except that the Minister may, in special cases, vary to modify any decision which would have the effect of causing the removal of the appellant from the Union or any Province.

(12) Save as in sub-section (11) is excepted, if a board decide that an appellant is a prohibited immigrant in respect of the Union or any Province, or if the appellant does not prosecute the appeal, such steps may forthwith be taken in respect of him by an immigration officer as would have been taken if the appeal had not been lodged.

3 No court of law in the Union shall except upon a question of domicile in the Union or in any Province, have any jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse, interdict or otherwise interfere with any proceeding, act, order, or warrant of the Minister, a board, an immigration officer or master, if such proceeding, act, order or warrant purports to be had, done, or issued under this Act and relates to the detention, or to the removal from the Union or any Province, of a person who is being dealt with as a prohibited immigrant.

PROHIBITED IMMIGRATION.

4. (1) Any such person as is described in any paragraph of this sub-section who enters or is found within the Union, or who though lawfully resident in one Province, enters or is found in another Province in which he is not lawfully resident, shall be a prohibited immigrant in respect of the Union or of that other Province (as the case may be), that is to say—

(a) any person or class of persons deemed by the Minister on economic grounds or on account of standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union of any province thereof;

(b) any person who is unable, by reason of deficient education, to read and write any European language to the satisfaction of an immigration officer; and for the purpose of this paragraph Yiddish shall be regarded as an European language;

(c) any person who is likely, if he entered the Union, to become a public charge, by reason of infirmity of mind of body, or because he is not in possession for his own use of sufficient means, to support himself and his dependents;

(d) any person who, from information received from any government (whether British or foreign) through official or diplomatic channels, is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of or visitor to the Union;

(e) any prostitute, any person, male or female, who lives or has lived on or knowingly received any part of earning or prostitution or who procures or has procured women for immoral purposes;

(f) any person who has been convicted in any country, of any of the following offences (unless he has received a free pardon therefor), namely, murder, rape, arson, theft, receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen, frauds, forgery or uttering forged documents knowing the same to have been forged, counterfeiting coin or uttering (*sic*) coin knowing the same to be counterfeit, housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, burglary, robbery with violence, threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort, or of any attempt to commit any such offence is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of or visitor to the Union;

(g) any idiot, or epileptic, or any person who is insane or mentally deficient, or any person who is deaf and dumb or dumb or blind or otherwise physically afflicted, unless in any such case he or a person accompanying him or some other person give security to the satisfaction of the Minister for his permanent support in the Union or for his removal therefrom whenever required by the Minister;

(h) any person who is afflicted with leprosy or with any such infectious, contagious, or loathsome or other disease (other than tuberculosis, as is defined by regulation) and any person who is afflicted with tuberculosis, in an infectious form, unless he is in posssession of a permit to enter the Union, issued upon conditions prescribed by regulation.

Subject to the provisions of sections *two* and *three*, an immigration officer shall cause a prohibited immigrant so entering or found within the Union or within any Province into which his presence, is unlawful, to be removed therefrom.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY'S ARDEN SUBURBS.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

The Chairman presented his minute on the revision of Scheme No. V, Dadar—Matunga Street Scheme. The Chairman in this minute said:

It was resolved to refer the minute to the Improvement's Committee.

In working out the development plan of the Dadar-Matunga Garden Suburb it has been found necessary to extend the limits of Scheme V, and the opportunity has been taken to revise the scheme estimate sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2620 of 2nd May 1906.

2. The main results of the revision are (*vide* columns 7 and 10 of comparative statement attached to Engineer's note appended) as follows:—(1) Area of the scheme increased from 16.57 lakhs of square yards to 16.66 lakhs of square ayrds. (2) Area to be leased decreased from 11.8 lakhs of square yards to 11.1 lakhs of square yards. (3) Areas under roads and service passages increased from 3.26 lakhs of square yards to 4.24 lakhs of square yards. (4) Parks and open spaces decreased from 1.51 lakhs or square yards to 1,32 lakhs of square yards. (5) Cost of acquisition, exclusive of value of schedule lands, Rs. 2.06 lakhs, increased from 19.3 lakhs to 25.37 lakhs. (6) Cost of works increased from 27.14 lakhs to 27.69 lakhs. (7) Total cost of scheme increased from 46.44 lakhs to 53.06 lakhs, *i.e.*, by 6.62 lakhs or 14.2 per cent.

3. The total area proposed to be added to the scheme is 13,073 square yards, and the cost of acquisition is estimated to be Rs. 36,151. The areas excluded aggregate 4,205 square yards in area and Rs. 5,256 in value. The reasons for making these changes in the limits of the scheme are given in the Land Manager's note hereto appended, which also explains why the original estimate of cost of acquisition has to be so largely increased.

The main causes may be analysed thus:—

Average value of land increased from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8 per square yard in the two years between preparation of original estimate and date of declaration 3.51 lakhs extra cost.

Bungalows and compounds valued on land plus half cost of building instead of rental 0.94 lakhs extra cost.

Village houses valued on land plus half value of building instead of land and materials 0.72 lakh extra cost.

Additional properties to be acquired 0.36 lakh extra cost.

Increase in area on detail measurement 0.14 lakh extra cost. Total 5.67 lakhs.

4. At first sight the fact that in spite of the enlargement of the scheme by 8,868 square yards the leaseable area is decreased by 0.7 lakh square yards and that of parks and open spaces by 0.19 lakh square yards, while road area is increased by 0.98 lakh square yards is unsatisfactory; but as explained in Engineer's note appended hereto the original estimate was only a very rough one, and the decrease in leaseable area only corresponds to a very necessary increase in road area and decrease in depth of plots required to make the plots more easily leaseable. In the rough development on which the original estimate was based the majority of the plots had a detph of more than 120 feet.

5. The Engineer's note also explains the apparent increase in cost of works by 0.55 lakh. This is mainly due to the increase of the road area by slightly less than one-third. The corresponding increase in cost is nearly one-fifth, and this is more than counterbalanced by saving in cost of filling due to our having secured a very favourable rate in the auction of the contract. The provision for S. W. drains in the original estimate had to be increased and a new item of 1 lakh for large-sized sewers has been provided. If the revised estimate be compared with the original after revising the latter according to the present market rates and supplying items wrongly omitted from the original, there will be found a saving of 0.65 lakh instead of an excess of 0:55 as shown in the Engineer's notes.

6. There are certain points on which it will be well for the Board to come to a decision, before the revised scheme is finally sent on to Government for sanction. These are:—

(i) whether Maharaj Wadi which was excluded from the original scheme should now be included;

(ii) to what width Matunga Road should be broadened;

(iii) whether provision should be made for Trust chawls for the poor;

(iv) whether Schemes 5 and 6 should be treated as one in future.

The sum of nearly £1,400, subscribed for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Cottesmore huntsman, has been placed in Messrs. Barclay Co.'s bank in the names of Colonel H. Grenfell and Captain N. Allfrey, as trustees.

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SPORTING NEWS

BOXING

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' TOURNAMENT.

SERIES OF SPLENDID FIGHTS.

Last night the Sherwood Foresters' Regimental Boxing Tournament was continued on the Cooperage. Monday night's fighting saw the first round in the fourteen classes decided, but in several other instances first rounds were fought off last night. Two fights in the 10st. 7lbs., open to All India Class proved interesting items in the evening's programme, while another fight in which distinctly sensational boxing was seen that between Plant and Burns in the 8st. 7lbs., open to All India Class. The two Novices Classes supplied eight events between them and the fight in the Volunteer Championship and the Regimental competitions completed a programme of thirteen fights not including the ten round contest. The officials were the same as on the night before with the exception of the judges from whom Lieut. Sandford was unavoidably absent. There was a larger number of the general public present than on the previous night and they were treated to some really splendid exhibitions of keen and hard fighting. The Open to All India 10st. 7lbs. Class in which Hutchinson knocked Dunn out in 1 min. 25 sec. was one of the most exciting fights, while it lasted, ever seen in Bombay.

There is no doubt that last night's programme provided some of the finest fighting seen in Bombay for many years past. In every fight the contestants were trying each to win, and, in addition to many instances of plucky losers, whose stamina kept them going to the end, there were four knock-out fights, the most sensational of which were Hutchinson's disposal of Dunn in the first round and Burn's victory over Plant in the 8st. 7lbs. Open to All India Class. The fights between Taylor and Booth and Mellors and Bramley were expositions of what endurance physical training can make a man capable. The ten round contest went on points to the cleverer boxer, Melville, who continually aimed at one spot on his opponent's ribs and fought, tactfully, although Kinnaird put up a stubborn opposition. The committee of the Tournament wish it to be stated that their thanks are due to Mr. F. Hogan for kindly lending them the gear for the erection of the enclosure which is the property of the Western India Football Association. They also tender their thanks to Mr. McAlpin for the arrangements he has made in connection with the Tournament.

THE FIGHTS.

NOVICES 9ST. 4LBS. 1ST. ROUND.

Two fights were decided in this class. The first between Ptes. Murfitt and Lemon was a spirited beginning to the evening's sport. Both men hit hard and furiously in the first round when Lemon put in some body-blows. Murfitt, however, fought an aggressive fight and knocked his man down in the second round, Lemon taking seven of the count before he rose. In the last round Murfitt so dazed his opponent that the latter gave in.

The second fight in this class was between Pte. Croxton and Pte. Dove The fighting was not of a good order, and Croxton seemed to avoid his man as much as possible. Dove was cautioned in the first round for hitting low. In the second round Dove punished his opponent by knocking him down. Croxton, however, rose at once, and although recipient of more punishment finished the round out. In the last round Dove had his own way, and at last Croxton gave in to his opponent, after putting up a plucky stand.

NOVICES 10ST 4LBS. 2ND ROUND.

In the first fight Pte. Kennedy, who disposed of Sutton on Monday night and proved himself a cool fighter, met Pte. Staples. Staples attacked and there was some preliminery clinching. Kennedy drew first blood before the end of the first round by opening his opponent's eye. Being told to "mix things up a bit" there was a period of more open fighting in the second round of which Kennedy got the better. In the last round Kennedy appeared to be making the most of his opportunities to hold his opponent, but Staples got in some telling right hand blows on his opponents head and body and finished looking the fitter, being declared winner on points. Staples would probably have put a more decisive finish to the fight had he had an opportunity to get at his opponent.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA 10ST. 7LBS. 1ST. ROUND.

The first round of the 10st. 7lbs., Open to All India Class between Pte. Dunn, Sherwood Foresters, and Rifleman Hutchinson, Royal Irish Rifles, provided one of the most exciting one round knock-out fights witnessed in Bombay for a long time. Hutchinson attacked his opponent in hurricane style, and, although Dunn retaliated for a few exchanges, Hutchinson with a series of powerful right swings to the head, and telling body-blows finished the fight by knocking Dunn out with a terrific blow with his right in 1 min. 25 sec. Dunn fell on his face and was counted out.

REGIMENTAL FEATHER WEIGHTS 2ND. ROUND.

In this fight Ptes. Dunkerley and Haywood kept up a vigorous fight for two rounds. Open hitting was witnessed throughout and at the end of two rounds Dunkerley seemed the fresher. In the last round Haywood, who was tiring, resorted to clinching, but fought pluckily to the end. Dunkerley, who is a neat fighter, won on points after a keen contest.

REGIMENTAL LIGHT WEIGHTS 1ST. ROUND.

In this class Pte. Concannon met Pte. Bentley. Bentley led out at his opponent's head in whirlwind style and after 1 min. 20 sec. of the first round has passed knocked Concannon out with right hand swing on the jaw.

REGIMENTAL MIDDLE WEIGHTS 1ST. ROUND.

In this fight Lce.-Cpl. Taylor and Pte. Booth fought an exciting first round. Booth went down two or three times, but was up again and there was hard facial punishment dealt out on both sides, but little science shown. The second round was productive of morehard but wild hitting in which, if anything, Booth seemed better able to stand the punishment. In the last round Taylor attacked but a series of clinches followed. By the call of time Booth was leaning on his opponent Taylor, who won on points.

TEN ROUND CONTEST.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Deputy Inspector Melville (B.M.P.) beat Pte. Kinnaird. (L.N.L.)

Melville showed by far the prettiest boxing but lacked sting. Kinnaird had a very useful right, but was not allowed to use it. A clean fight, well contested, enden in a well deserved win.

FIRST ROUND.

Both men sparred for an opening. Melville landed lightly with the right, but Kinnaird retaliated with a left straight to the face. Melville got a right swing home but did no damage. Exchanges even.

SECOND ROUND.

Melville showed himself cleverer than Kinnaird, but the latter's footwork saved him. Kinnaird landed one to the mark and was warned for hitting low. Melville got home several left leads. Melville's round slightly.

THIRD ROUND.

Melville went in to mix things, but was stopped by a right to the ribs. Melville led off with the right and landed on the jaw and a moment later sent his man to the boards. Kinnaird retaliated with a right swing to the head, but Melville had more points in the infighting. Kinnaird sent his right to the face, but Melville shook him off by a left to the jaw. Melville's round.

FOURTH ROUND.

Melville went for his man, but was stopped by a right upper-cut. Kinnaird blocked well and got home to the body. Melville continued to do all the leading without damage. Melville's round.

FIFTH ROUND.

Melville led off with the right but Kinnaird got in several jabs to the body Kinnaird stepped a left and countered heavily. Melville landed several leads but missed a right swing to the ribs. Melville's round.

SIXTH ROUND.

Kinnaird took the points on some infighting and then Melville propped him off and scored rapidly. Melville got a pretty left lead home but Kinnaird retaliated and left his mark on Melville's face. Kinnaird's round.

SEVENTH ROUND.

Melville kept his man off and scored with the left. Kinnaird steadied him with a heavy left, but a clever feint enabled Melville to get a strong left to the point. Melville missed a lead and Kinnaird landed a nice upper cut. Melville's round.

EIGHTH ROUND.

Melville continued to lead, but put his eye in the way of a right from Kinnaird. Kinnaird went for his man, but a clever duck saved Melville some punishment. Melville got a light swing in and going in got the best of the exchanges. Melville's round.

NINTH ROUND.

Melville went for his man but soon changed his mind. Kinnaird landed on the mark, and then again, mixing things, Melville did well. A right and a left to the jaw gave Melville points. Melville's round.

TENTH ROUND.

Melville again shone in the infighting and clever blocking enabled him to get away without damage. Melville got a right to the body and followed it up with a one, two, three to the jaw. Melville's round. Melville won on points.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA 10ST. 7LBS. 1ST. ROUND.

In the above class Pte. Noakes, 43rd Light Infantry met Pte. Dowman of the Sherwood Foresters. Noakes opened the attack, but the string of his glove coming untied caused a pause. After some even exchanges, in which Dowman showed the more science, an even round came to an end. Noakes attacked hotly in the second round, but got some steadying returns on the body from Dowman who fought a dogged fight. In the third-round Dowman, cautiously but surely, bored his man down and won a keen and well fought fight on points.

VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP 1ST ROUND.

In the continuation of the first round of the Volunteer Championship Lce.-Cpl. Gibbons, B. B. and C. I. V. R. met Vol. Newman of the same corps. This fight provided interest in local circles. In the first round the exchanges were fairly even and fighting was very open with occasional rallies. In the second round Gibbins got in some body blows on his opponent's diaphragm and then floored him with a left swing. Newman, however, was was up again quickly. In the third round Newman surprised Gibbins, with a right swing on the head. Gibbins was later disqualified for hitting low, and consequently Newman won his fight.

REGIMENTAL FEATHER WEIGHTS. ... 9ST. 2ND ROUND.

In this event Corpl. Graham was declared winner, Pte. Bryant having scratched.

NOVICES 10ST. 4LBS. 2ND ROUND.

Pte. Mellors opposed Pte. Bramley. Mellors rushed the attack and was cautioned in the first round for hitting with an open glove. Just before time, Bramley kocked Mellors off his feet with a swing, although the former had been the recipient of punishment throughout the round. Mellors again attacked in the second round and punished Bramley on the head and body. Bramley, however, was the stayer in this bout, and, before the end of the round, damaged Mellors' face to some extent.

At the last meeting hard exchanges were given and taken and neither combatant appear to guard, but only seemed intent on spoiling the other's looks. On the call of time, both men returned to their corners with gory countenances, Mellors being a pitiable sight. An extra round of two minutes was called in which both men fought most gamely. Bramley won a splendidly contested fight on points.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA: 8ST. 7LBS. 1ST. ROUND.

In this event Pte. Plant, 7th. D. G., met Pte. Burns, Loyal North Lancs. On Monday night, Burns beat Feast in the six-round contest and showed himself to be a fighter of merit, while Plant has already established himself as a good fighter in Indian boxing circles. Burns opened the attack, but Plant then put in some useful body-blows. Clinching was prevalent in the first round. In the second Plant tried twice to get in with his left, but Burns was cautious and on his guard, and before the round had proceeded 1 min. 15 secs. knocked Plant out with a right swing on the point. Plant attempted twice to rise to the count but fell forward each time.

REGIMENTAL FEATHER WEIGHTS 9ST. 2ND. ROUND.

The third fight of the evening in this class was between Lce.-Corpl. Wilson and Pte. Dove, who had already won the same evening in the Novices 9st. 4lbs. class. The first round was even and saw some hard hitting on both sides. In the second round, Dove attached, but Wilson's reach helped him and he had the advantage of the exchanges. In the last round Wilson attacked hotly, but his opponent is a thickset man and took his punishment with little obvious effect, Wilson fought the more scientific fight and won on points.

Prizes for the best losers were awarded to Ptes., Booth and Mellors.

To-night the contest will be a ten round one between Pte. Plant, 7th D. G. and Lce.-Cpl. McCarthy of the Cheshire Regiment.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

DOUBLES' FINAL.

A very fair number turned out yesterday evening to witness the final of the A. Class of the Doubles Handicap. It was a disappointing game from a spectator's point of view as not only were two sets all that was required but these were of a one-sided description. Having to give away a point in each game and an extra one every third game, Reid and Williams had a hard task before them and could never come up to it. They were neither in as good form as they sometimes are and were mainly responsible for an extraordinary number of double faults served during the match. Williams in the first set was often useful at the net, but neither he nor Reid could strike their true form and were inclined to be impatient and erratic. Their opponents were steadier and generally got the better of some long bouts of volleying. Lupton brought off some nice bits of placing whereas Pearson's volleying and lobbing were most useful.

The latter pair won the first game, which was equalised. Pearson and Lupton then won three in succession and after one to their opponents ran out with two more. The second was more uneven still, as Reid and Williams could not win a game at all, though play was enlivened by some good rallies.

Result:—

A. Class Doubles, Final.—G. M. Pearson and Lupton, Scr., beat R. Reid and Williams, minus 15.2; 6—2, 6—0.

The full results are as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.

G. Pearson and Lupton beat May and Hargreaves 6—1, 6—1; G. Milne and J. D. S. Baker beat McNeill, and Preston 6—1, 1—6, 6—4; Jackson and Crawford beat Muir and Gray 6—3, 6—3; McCormack and Powell W. O.; Renwick and Remington beat Fisher and Barstow 6—4, 1—6, 6—4; Hannay and Froom beat Portlock and Nicholson 6—4, 6—3; Reid and Williams beat Sephton and Kuhns 6—3, 6—1; T. Reid and Coombs beat Reynolds and Barrett 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND.

Pearson and Lupton beat Milne and Baker 6—5, 6—3; Powell and McCormack beat Jackson and Crawford 6—5, 4—6, 6—2; Renwick and Remington beat Hannay and Froom 6—2, 6—5; Reid and Williams beat Reid and Coombs 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

SEMI-FINAL.

Pearson and Lupton W. O. from Powell and McCormack; Reid and Williams beat Renwick and Remington 6—5, 6—4.

FINAL.

Pearson and Lupton beat Reid and Williams 6—2, 6—0.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

RECORD NUMBER OF ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The entries for the Simla Open Tennis Tournament have closed and the drawings are out. There is a record number of entries and the Tennis promises to be of a very high order.

MEN'S SINGLES.—(1) Mr. E. P. Jones, (2) Mr. F. H. Gardiner, (3) Mr. W. H. Edwards, (4) Captain C. St. J. Lynch, (5) Mr. F. H. Schofield, (6) Mr. A. Minck, (7) Dr. E. R. Grey, (8) Mr. G. Evans, (9) Mr. I. H. Marshall, (10) Mr. E. C. Ihesney, (11) Mr. E. V. Creak, (12) Lt.-Col. C. H. Davies, (13) Mr. T. C. Vickery, (14) Sirdar Nihal Singh, (15) Mr. B. C. Correl, (16) Mr. J. Matthews, (17) Mr. R. Osborne, (18) Kumbar Maharaj Singh, (19) Mr. V. H. Collins, (20) Mr. J. H. Green, (21) Capt. C. S. Stooks, (22) Mr. G. Eyre Wilson, (23) Mr. H. W. Hutchinson, (24) Major H. H. Southey, (25) Captain J. Scruby, (26) Mr. G. S. Hall, (27) Mr. G. R. Parker, (28) Kunwar Jusbir Singh, (29) Mr. B. J. Glancy, (30) Mr. G. F. Smith, (31) Captain Moss, (32) Captain C. H. R. Chesney, (33) Mr. K. Vanderspar, (34) Major A. H. P. Harrison, (35) Mr. G. Hodges, (36) Mr. F. A. Thorpe, (37) Captain Radcliffe Smith, (38) Kanwar Dalip Singh, (39) Mr. H. P. Dobson, (40) Mr. M. B. Taylor, (41) Mr. A. Mathews, (42) Mr. H. St. Clair Freitas. (43) Mr. R. A. Hill, (44) Mr. G. S. Stooks, (45) Mr. G. M. Coates, (46) Mr. J. Misick, (47) Mr. S. W. Johnson and (48) Zulfigar Ali Khan.

LADIES' SINGLES.—(1) Mrs. E. F. Gibbs, (2) Miss G. Marshall, (3) Mrs. T. K. Phillips, (4) Mrs. G. F. Smith, (5) Mrs. M. Bart, (6) Mrs. A. H. P. Harrison, (7) Mrs. J. Mackenzie, (8) Mrs. Muspratt Williams, (9) Mrs. A. P. Rhys Pryce, (10) Bibi Amrit Kaur, (11) Miss M. Pitcairn Orr, (12) Mrs. S. W. Gracey, (13) Mrs. G. S. Palmer, (14) Mrs. Imrie, (15) Mrs. Price Edwards, (16) Mrs. P. J. Macleod, (17) Mrs. A. H. Glucksman, (18) Mrs. L. D. Macmillan.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—(1) Mr. G. Evans and Mr. G. Hodges, (2) Mr. M. B. Taylor and Mr. V. R. Collins, (3) Mr. P. C. Vickery and Sir E. Lee French, (4) Mr. A. H. Pittar and Mr. W. Galloway, (5) Dr. E. R. Gray and Mr. G. M. Coates, (6) Mr. R. A. Mant and Mr. F. W. Johnston, (7) Mr. F. A. Thorpe and Mr. E. P. Jones, (8) Mr. Matthews and Mr. E. H. K. Skeen, (9) Sirdar Nihal Singh and Zulfigar Ali Khan, (10) Major A. H. P. Harrison and Captain Radcliffe Smith, (11) Mr. G. Jackson and R. A. Haljhide, (12) Major H. Southey and Captain W. M. Turner, (13) Captain H. S. Marshall, and Mr. A. N. Other, (14) Lt.-Col. C. H. Davis and Captain Moss, (15) Mr. A. Minck and Mr. G. R. Parker, (16) Mr. J. C. Ker and Mr. G. C. Denham, (17) Mr. G. S. Stooks and Captain C. S. Stooks, (18) Mr. H. H. Marshall and Mr. A. N. Other (19) Mr. R. Vandelspar and Mr. J. H. Green, (20) Mr. G. W. Marshall and Mr. G. Bladen Taylor, (21) Col. W. C. Black and Capt. G. E. Bruce, (22) Mr. Sh. Slater and Mr. W. H. G. Meikle, (23) Mr. R. Osborne and Mr. G. Eyre Wilson, (24) Mr. B. J. Glancy and Mr. B. C. Cornell, (25) Mr. E. B. Owen and Mr. F. H. Gardiner, (26) Mr. E. C. Chesney and Captain C. H. R. Chesney, (27) Kanwar Jusbir Singh and Kanwar Dalip Singh, (28) Major D. Ogilvie and Captain Mainprise, (29) Mr. M. F. Gauntlett and Mr. W. L. La Touche, (30) Mr. G. S. Hall and Mr. J. Matthews and (31) Mr. H. N. Hutchinson and Mr. J. W. Meares.

MIXED DOUBLES.—(1) Mrs. Gilbert Walker and Captain Chapman, (2) Mrs. W. de M. Malan and Captain Marshall, (3) Mrs. J. G. Beazeley and Mr. A. A. Parsons, (4) Mrs. Price Edwards and Mr. A. Mink, (5) Miss Finney and Captain A. D. Coke, (6) Mrs. S. W. Gracey and Mr. E. C. Chesney, (7) Miss M. Pitcaira Orr and Mr. G. M. Coates, (8) Miss G. Beare and Captain Radcliffe Smith, (9) Mrs. Muspratt Williams and Lt. Col. W. C. Black, (10) Bibi Amrit Kaur and Kanwar Maharaj Singh, (11) Miss Muspratt Williams and Mr. G. S. Hall, (12) Miss P. Heron and Mr. E. B. Owen, (13) Mrs. A. H. Glucksman and Mr. A. N. Other, (14) Mrs. E. Campbell Ross and Captain Moss, (15) Mrs. Bainbridge and Mr. F. W. Johnston, (16) Mrs. Bradford and Mr. G. Eyre Wilson, (17) Mrs. T. R. Phillips and Mr. A. W. Other, (18) Mrs. D. A. Clarke and Mr. J. H. Green, (19) Mrs. J. Mackenzie and Mr. H. W. Hutchinson, (20) Miss Galloway and Mr. F. A. Thorpe, (21) Lady Cleveland and Mr. J. C. Ker, (22) Miss G. W. Marshall and Mr. G. Bladen Taylor, (23) Mrs. G. F. Smith and Mr. G. F. Smith, (24) Mrs. A. P. Rhys Pryce and Major A. P. Rhys Pryce, (25) Mrs. A. B. Thompson and Mr. E. P. Jones, (26) Mrs. W. M. Turner and Captain W. M. Turner, (27) Mrs. C. Bart and Mr. O. Nolda, (28) Mrs. H. Szezepanski and Captain Szezepanski, (29) Mrs. Hinderson and Mr. R. Vanderspar, (30) Mrs. L. D. Macmillan and Mr. G. S. Hart, and (31) Mrs. A. H. P. Harrison and Major A. H. P. Harrison.

At the Calcutta Police Court yesterday a young man named V. C. Romaine was charged with having caused hurt to Mr. F. Harcourt. Complainant said he had taken a yonug lady for a drive and then to a restaurant where they had drinks and afterwards drove her home. As he was leaving her another gharry drove up and the accused jumped out and struck him on the head with a stick. The case was adjourned.

The disappointment that often follows the use of injections, of copaiba and sental, is unknown to users of Methyloids. You can depend on Methyloids to cure promptly.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of Mysore intend engaging for a period of 3 years, a Silk Expert from Jaapn or Italy.

Mr. J. A. Robertson, late Accountant-General of the Indian Railways, will retire on the 1st July on account of his health.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I. C S., has resigned the honorary Colonelcy of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers and of the S. V. R. Corps.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, has been pleased to make certain rules for the protection of fish in the waters in the Kangra District.

A class for preparing Indian students for English University examinations and the professions was opened at Aligarh last week under the auspices of Major Syed Hassan Bilgrami.

Dacoities in various parts of Bengal continue and to-day three more cases are reported. In one case near Asansol three women were tied up and beaten in order to make them reveal the whereabouts of their jewels.

The Government review of the Police Administration Report of Burma for 1911, attributes the increase of serious crime to the prevalence of gambling and drink, the poverty of the people, and high prices.

The engagement is announced of Colonel Neil Haig, commanding the Inniskilling Dragoons, to Miss Creagh, niece of the Commander-in-Chief. Miss Creagh paid a visit of several months to India in 1911-12 and is now in England.

Further news from Minbu states that the loss of a ferry steamer reported the other day was due to a storm which was worse than that has been known there for years. The steamer broke away from her moorings and sank under the wave.

News received from Bushire states that the first caravan carrying arms for the gendarmerie at Fars reached Shiraz on 5th May. No interference was attempted by the tribesmen in the road. The second caravan is believed to be well on its way.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab has been pleased to sanction a reward of Rs. 300 to Shrimati Hemanta Kumari Chaudhari, of Patiala, in recognition of the service she has rendered to the development of Vernacular literature in the year 1912-1913.

The Desi Beopar Mandal, Lahore, has received a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant, I.C.S., Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab, enquiring whether the President or any other members of the Mandal desire to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

Yesterday afternoon the Lawley Institute, which is a gift from the Maharajah of Bobili to commemorate Sir Arthur Lawley's term of office as well as the term which the Maharajah served as an Executive Member of the Madras Council was formally declared open by Lord Pentland.

The Travancore Government is at present most active in legislative work for social amelioration of and communities. The Nair Marriage Regulation has been followed by the Christian Succession Regulation, and now a Bill for the improvement of the Marital customs of the Nanjanand Vellalas is proposed to be introduced.

For many years the price of timber in Burma, particularly teak timber, has not reached the figures ruling at present. This is due to the enormous demand coupled with the shortage of teak from various producing centres. A large part of this demand, comes from the Indian market. The price of round logs has gone up to Rs. 96 per ton.

The original farce, produced by the Royal Irish Fusiliers' A. D. C. at the Soldiers' Club Theatre, Quetta, entitled *Hello, Quetta!* was a tremendous success. At the conclusion there were loud calls for the author, who also took the chief part. He was dragged before the curtain and vociferously cheered. Two extra performances and a matinee have been arranged.

Mrs. H. P. Takeda a Bengali wife of Mr. W. Takeda, a Japanese and proprietor of the Dacca Soap Factory, went with her husband to Japan with the object of seeing her husband's father land and his old parents and other relations in November last and after staying there for full four months and visiting several places and institutions returned to Dacca last week.

A public meeting of the residents of Faridpur was held last week with Babu Ambica Charan Majumdar, ex-Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, in the Chair. Resolutions urging the separation of judicial from executive functions and pressing upon the Government the extension of the jury system to the entire Bengal Presidency were pressed.

NESTLE'S MILK COMPETITION.

As will be seen from the announcement in another part of the paper, the prize offered by the Nestle & Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co., has been discovered. The lucky finder, who is thus Rs. 100 richer, is Dr. N. P. Shemain, Assistant Surgeon at the Colaba Asylum. It is more than probable that his success will stimulate others in the future and the competition for the next Rs. 100 is therefore, likely to be keen.

The Nestle Company has issued a very useful almanac for 1913. Its utility is expressed in the pages devoted to household accounts, and the various recipes and fragments of general information. The almanac is nicely produced, having a very artistic cover, whilst the numerous illustrations in the inside pages are printed well and on good paper.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

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HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

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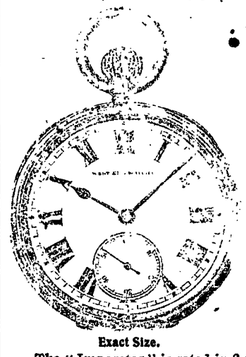

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We have almost always on hand well-appointed Motor cars on sale. Particulars may be had on application. We also accept cars on commission sale and obtain good prices for good cars. Let us know your requirements.

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

As. I go into shops and see the hideous Billikin, Golliwog and other unhuman kinds of toys and dolls provided for the children of the present day, I am quite at a loss to understand this craze for ugly and repulsive (I think Billikin is that) presentments to place before your children instead of all that there is so beautiful and elevating to the mind. The mind is so very plastic when it is young, and the impressions it receives are indelible, as has been proved over and over again in the cases of those who have gone astray, and have remembered the teachings at their mother's knee at some crisis of an ill spent life, sometimes not too late to regain the path they had lost; and the vividness with which we can all of us recall incidents, pleasing or otherwise, of our remotest youth. As it behoves an expectant mother to keep her thoughts and eyes on all that is of the most beautiful and holy, so should the mother who has the moulding of the plastic mind of her child seek to place before it everything that may educate its sense of the beautiful in all it sees and hears. Why then give it hideous Golliwogs and wicked looking Billikins instead of the adorable Teddybears and other animals, and the pretty dolls and other playthings to be had nowadays? How few people are trained to note the beauties of nature which are so constantly varied that there never seem two effects alike, and, if they are, how often do they hand on their pleasure to their children? And yet, it is quite wonderful how quickly the average child will learn to see beauties for itself and will point out the beautiful veinings in a leaf or the colours in the sky. When I was young, there where delightful books upon which I was reared, at which it is now the fashion to laugh, but they were the greatest joy to me, and many a modern parent might do a good deal worse for her children than encourage them to read such books as "Evenings at Home," "Parent's Assistant," "Edgeworth's Moral Tales," "Swiss Family Robinson," "Sandford and Merton," etc., for though to the "grown up" they seem absurd in their primness, their censoriousness and their lack of possibility, a child sees nothing of this, but drinks in all the lessons conveyed, together with a large amount of useful and miscellaneous knowledge. I am a firm believer in Fairy tales, which have all a very distinct lesson to give in the rewards meted out to those who were kind and unselfish, and the punishments received by those who were the reverse. What about Red Riding Hood and its lesson of disobedience bringing its own punishment? So I would begin with the old Nursery Rhymes and Tales, and on to Grimm and finally Hans Anderson with all his delightful humour and pathos. I never think of the story of The Ugly Duckling without a smile at the snobbishness and sycophancy of the ladies of the poultry yard who all cackled with pretended amusement when the great lady among them said "Portulac" for they all said it was "*so* witty"! Or the little girl saying her prayers with her mother and muttering something she could not hear after "give us this day our daily bread," and when at last persuaded to confess said that she had only asked that there might be plenty of butter on it! Such remembrances as these are a most precious asset and must train the mind to note all sorts of little delicacies of thought, and to note the beautiful in all around. The story of "Eyes and no Eyes" in "Evenings at Home" made such an impression on my mind, that it was instrumental in making me observant of much that I should otherwise have missed, and I owe it a very considerable debt of gratitude. I have the books yet that gave me so much instructive pleasure, and on looking over them am still satisfied that they are fine food for a budding mind. No doubt there are modern editions of them all. Good honest nonsense is so wholesome too and a fine antidote to priggishness, such as Edward Lear's delightful books, Lewis Carroll's two "Alices" and the others like "The Hunting of the Shark," etc.

I felt quite a pain once when looking out on the formal part of a garden of the friend with whom I was staying, and noticing the little round beds on the lawn each with its prim standard rose tree, I said to my hostesses daughter, a girl of 12 or 13, "don't those rose trees look just as if the playing-card gardeners should be there to paint them white and we should hear shouts of 'Off with his head'! like Alice in Wonderland"? to which she answered in a wondering tone "Oh! "Alice in Wonderland," I always thought that was such a *silly* book." I *did* pity her"! So dear mothers of little eager minds do your little best that they shall from the earliest hear and see all that you can possibly give them of what is beautiful, in this beautiful old world of ours, and the time will come when they will realize the heritage you have given them and will rise up and call you blessed. A child's persistent "whys" are trying sometimes, but you should always try to give a reasonable answer at the time, or if you cannot, tell the child frankly you do not know but will try to find out. I can even now recall the irritation it was to me to be told some palpably stupid thing or that I was silly for asking. The fact is the average child has a good deal more shrewd sense than "grown ups" give them credit for, although they must recall how they themselves often took in all sorts of things that they were not supposed to understand and in consequence kept their own counsel, for of all things a child dreads it is the senseless ridicule of those who ought to know better than administer it. One of the cleverest books I know which enters with most extraordinary insight into the attitude of a child's mind to its guardians and theirs to it, is Kenneth Grahams "The Golden Age". It is the most fascinating of books and one that seems ever new no matter how often you read it, but it is a book for "grown ups." When a child gets old enough to enjoy them there are all Mrs. Ewing's perfectly charming books beginning with a "Flat Iron for a Farthing" (though "grown ups" love them too) principally for girls, and as for boys there are any amount beginning with Captain Marryat and his "Masterman Ready" to the latest authors of whom, I must confess I know very little. Every child should be encouraged to read to itself, for the power of doing so means more than imagined to the child itself, who is unconsciously imbibing all sorts of knowledge and ethical training not included in the ordinary school curriculum, besides being of great service to those in charge who are relieved of anxiety in regard to its whereabouts for the time being. The great thing is to quietly guide the *channel* of the reading, and if, by chance, you should find what you consider an undesirable book in their hands it is better to make no remark, but try to prevent it happening again. The average child's mind is so little cognisant of evil, *mercifully*, that unless its attention is called to it to make it, try to discover it the child is quite unaware of anything undesirable. When I was quite little I had given me a beautifully illustrated and bound copy of "The Arabian Nights" which I, found, when more than grown up, to be an unexpurgated edition; it must somehow have passed unnoticed by both the giver and my mother, but although at one time I was quite obsessed with the book and read and reread it over and over again, I can honestly say that I was never the least conscious of anything improper because I simply did not understand anything which would be considered so, and simply enjoyed all I could understand and revel in. Mother and I often, years after, had a good laugh over it, that *she* who was usually so careful to leave me an apparently free run of books which were really carefully chosen, should have permitted this book unchallenged; she says she never looked into it herself because she thought the giver of the book herself would not have presented anything undesirable, and we suppose she too had not looked at the text of the book! A mother should strive to establish such a feeling of confidence between herself and her children that they do not only regard her as an unreasonable sort of autocrat, but as a friend to whom they instinctively turn first in any trouble; this can be quite synonymous with the respect due to a parent, and is not to be gained by the abrogation of all parental attributes and authority. One of the sons of such a mother said to me once about her whose loss he was grieving, that no one could realize all she had been to her children, who in all their troubles turned to her instinctively for help, sympathy and understanding, even when the trouble had been wrong doing, and how this confidence in her had kept them all in the right path in the end, for she seemed to so thoroughly understand all the difficulties which they encountered, and though, while not sparing censure where it was due, was ever the one to encourage to efforts of reparation and to be optimistic of their success. The rather hackenied and somewhat foolish saying that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" has a fair modicum of solid sense in it, and a mother can hardly gauge how great her power is. Many parents out here can only be with their children at long intervals after 5 or 6 years of age, all the more reason that a mother should establish a footing of trust and confidence with her children at this most plastic age, which can never be wholly forgotten, and which can be kept in more or less working order by constant letters, entering into the life they lead apart and giving and encouraging confidences. Such a friendship with your children is indeed a pearl of great price. Many women who come out here from a busy life at home, feel themselves rather lost, especially those who do not find a life of endless gaiety satisfies their aspirations, for with the husband away there are long hours in the house which are at their disposal for profit or otherwise. Nor is one looked up by padres and people out here with offers of work for others of various kinds, one has to seek it, but it is to be had if one knows where to apply for it and it is worth while, for it is not good for the character to confine all your time, thoughts and energies on yourself only. In Bombay City there are all sorts of channels into which your energies may flow and most shades of religious thought have their Churches and establishments there, and *all* have need of workers. You would find that if you offered your services to any one in charge of them they would be accepted most eagerly; besides, there are all sorts of charitable institutions which would gladly welcome you on their Committees, such as the Indo-British, the Widow's Home, the two Charitable Workrooms in Medows Street and Frere Road, and above all, the Y.W. C. A. has any number of outlets for time and talent quite apart from the religious side, though workers in that are needed and welcomed. Up country, in small stations it is not so easy, yet you will probably find that if you have the *desire* to help others there will be no difficulty in finding something to be done, if only you have the tact and wisdom to carry it out. Even in many out of the way places there are little grafts of the Y. W. C. A. planted and being carefully nurtered to further growth and usefulness by willing helpers. It is by helping others to bear all their trials and difficulties that you will be better able to tackle your own.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

I propose giving a few simple suggestions for the care of the hair this week, and one of the very first questions is that of dandruff which no sort or colour of hair is free from, and which is at the root of all evil to the hair as well as at the roots of the hair itself. The hair may be brushed and the small tooth comb used, but that is not sufficient; this pomade should be rubbed carefully into the roots and massaged in by rubbing with a rotatory motion.

DANDRUFF POMADE.

Precipitated Sulphur, I drachm.
Salicylic Acid, 24 grs.
White Vaseline to make, 3 ounces.

Some hair is of a greasy nature, other of a dry nature, and the latter needs a little lubrication; the following is very good and a little can be applied to the roots every other day and be well brushed in.

OIL FOR DRY HAIR.

Oil of Rose Geranium, 5 drops.
White Petroleum Oil, 8 ounces.
Otto of Rose, 5 drops.

For the greasy variety of hair a different treatment is necessary. Let your hair loose as much as possible in the air and sun, and wear a hat or or covering to the hair as little as you need. This lotion rubbed into the roots of the hair three or four nights a week will soon show a marked improvement in it and it will lose that lifeless dank appearance which is such a trial to the possessors of greasy hair.

LOTION FOR GREASY HAIR.

Oil of Orange Flower, 4 drops.
Alcohol (90 per cent.), 4 drachms.
Acetic Acid, 4 drachms.
Tincture of Cantharides, 5 drachms.
Distilled Water to make, 8 ounces.

The hair should not be shampooed more often than every 2 weeks and it is a good plan to dry shampoo it sometimes, moreover there are times when a dry shampoo is better suited to the circumstances than a wet one, so I give two wet shampoo powders, one for fair and the other for dark hair, and a dry shampoo suited for either. You cannot be too cleanly in all to do with the hair; the brushes and combs should be washed *very* frequently, the hairpins too, or constantly renewed, as should be the linings of hats, pads if you wear them, and also any false hair you may add to your own. A whole "transformation" is too difficult to be undertaken by unskilled hands, and costs a good deal when cleaned by the skilled ones, which is why I say do not wear one; but, the pads and hair anyone can do, and for this I also give a useful cleaning lotion.

SHAMPOO FOR LIGHT OR AUBURN HAIR.

Dried Carbonate of Soda, 1 oz.
Powdered White Soap, 1 oz.
Powdered Extract of Henna, 20 grs.
Oil of Lavender, 10 drops.
(One tablespoonful to a pint of water.)

SHAMPOO FOR DARK HAIR.

Powdered Borax, 2 ozs.
Dried Carbonate of Soda, 2 ozs.
Powdered Soap, 2 ozs.
Oil of Geranium, 30 drops.
Oil Rosemary, 10 drops.

DRY SHAMPOO.

Alcoholic Ammonia, ½ oz.
Tincture of Quillaia, ½ oz.
Essence of Wood Violet, 2 drachms.
Alcohol to make, 8 ozs.

Rub well into the scalp and the hair, dry with a rough towel and use no water at all.

FLUID FOR ARTIFICIAL HAIR.

Powdered Curd Soap and Powdered Sodium Carbonate, equal portions; use a dessertspoonful in a seer of water, in this rub the hair and rinse well and then shake it well in the sun and air till it dries.

WHAT DAME FASHION SAYS.

WHAT DAME FASHION SAYS.

This week's Fashion books show some very outré models which look as though the wearer had taken widths of crinkled paper and tied them round her waist and hips with swathes of wide ribbon or silk, but amongst all that is so silly, one can see the happy medium, which on the whole is pretty. In several of the evening modes there was a new and tasty way of arranging the trimming, suited to a slender figure. It is a wide band of the same jewelled insertion with which the rest of the dress is trimmed, coming from where the tiny corsage joins under the bust and going straight down to about the knees. Into this near the end is slightly gathered the overdress of some diaphanous material, and a narrow girdle of jewels coming low down on the hips and joining it there with a large jewelled ornament. The corsage of the diaphanous fabric was made like a deep fichu joining the insertion in front, and falling down over the shoulders where it formed winglike sleeves, which effect was still further ensured by the fastening of a pointed end to the wrist so that as the arm moved the wings outspread, so to speak. The whole effect was most dainty, old-world and ethereal. The Blouse whose decease was so diligently prophesied not long ago, seems very much alive, and is seen in every sort of fabric and every sort of mode; the neatly tucked shirt with its dainty collar either high or low, finished with the tasty little bow or tie, are more in evidence than ever; in the more dressy ones there is a rivival of a modified Medici collar and all are opened unduly in front, at least for wear in less warm regions than India at present. No wonder that Doctors are inveighing against the lightness of the present-day garb, which, after all, is only History repeating itself, for in the "good old days" of post-chaises, enormous stocks, and high waists the ladies are always depicted in the midst of snow and ice at Christmas, with the narrowest and shortest of skirts and hardly any corsage to mention.

His Majesty the King has graciously consented to be patron-in-chief of the South African Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in Durban in July. Among the patrons of the exhibition are the Governor of South Africa, Lord Gladstone, the Hon. C. J. Smythe, Administrator of Natal; Hon. Johann Rissik, Administrator of the Transvaal; and Sir Frederic de Waal, Administrator of the Cape Colony. The Mayor of Durban, Councillor F. C. Hollander, J. P., is the honorary president.

SOCIAL LIFE AT WASHINGTON.

"Sis Cecil Spring-Rice, the new British Ambassador at Washington, will find Washington a place with loftier ideals and a more refined population than when he was Secretary of Legation in Lord Pauncefote's time," says the "Telegraph." This comment is made by the Washington correspondents, who report that the new Democratic regime has already 'tinctured life in the national capital' with a seriousness of routine and elevation of purpose quite foreign to the Republican Administrations.

A WINELESS DINNER.

"Since Mr. Bryan's temperance dinner to Mr. Bryce one gathers that Washington has been divided into two camps, the 'drys' and the 'wets,' and officially the 'drys' are in a considerable majority. Not only has unfermented grape-juice and ginger-ale with a slice of lemon replaced hot, rebellious liquors at White House, but the fashion has spread to the houses of Cabinet Ministers, where tempting fruit juices are now mixed with iced mineral water and served as cocktails."

"Mr. Bryan's wineless dinner to the Diplomatic Corps and the designation of official Washington by a facetious foreign journalist as 'Wishy-Washington' form the subject of endless comments, satirical, sarcastic, and commendatory, according to the point of view of the speakers," says the "Daily Mail."

"So widespread is the controversy now raging around the goblets of unfermented grape-juice offered to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers that the Secretary of State has been moved to issue a solemn explanation of his point of view. He complains that the newspaper references to the wineless banquet are inaccurate, and adds that the facts are as follows:—

"'This was the first dinner which we have given to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and therefore the first time when we came into conflict with the social custom of serving wine at dinner. Seven other Ambassadors then in Washington, and their ladies, were invited to meet Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, and as all the gentlemen guests present were from foreign countries, I thought it proper to explain to them the reason for our failure to conform to what seem to have been customary in this matter. Believing that the issue should be met frankly in the beginning, I told them when we sat down to table that Mrs. Bryan and I had been teetotallers from our youth, as were our parents before us, and never served liquor at table, and that when the President was kind enough to tender me the portfolio of State I asked him whether our failure to serve wine would be any embarrassment to the Administration, and he generously left the matter to our discretion.

"'I suggested I thought it unfair to assume that those coming to us from abroad would judge us harshly, or be willing to tolerate the maintenance of a traditional custom, and expressed the hope that our friendship would be made so apparent to them, and our hospitality so cordial, that they would overlook this weakness in us, if they regarded it as a weakness.

"'My remarks were applauded by the company, and we never spent a more enjoyable evening. That is all there is to the matter, and we can consider the incident closed, and the custom established so far as we are concerned.'

"The banquet has given a tremendous advertisement to makers of unfermented grape-juices, which Mr. Bryan pronounces to be a 'most delicious and wholesome drink.' It has also definitely substituted 'grape-fruit diplomacy' for 'dollor diplomacy'—the sobriquet applied to American foreign policy under Mr. Bryan's predecessor, Mr. Knox," says the "Mail."

JOINT CABINET RECEPTIONS.

"'The ladies of the Cabinet,' meaning the wives of the Ministers at Washington, have formed what is called a 'social trust,' which will help to simplify official life in Washington," says the "Telegraph." "It appears that individual receptions by the wives of Ministers, as in the days of the Republican regime, prevail no longer, and that 'joint Cabinet receptions' will henceforth be the rule."

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

ICED SOUP WITH ASPARAGUS.
POMFRET AMERICAN FASHION.
PARISIAN CUCUMBER CREAM.
NEAPOLITAN FILLETS OF BEEF.
TOASTED SARDINES WITH HAM.
COCOANUT CHEESE CAKES.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Pomfret, As. 6. Beef, As. 10. Cucumber, An. 1. Tomatoes, As. 1-6. Potatoes, An. 1. Cocoanut, As. 1-6. Eggs, As. 3. Etecteras, As., 3. Total:—Rs. 1-15.

ICED SOUP WITH ASPARAGUS.

Make some well flavoured stock with mixed vegetables, except celery. After the first straining add to it all the bottom part of the sticks of a tin of asparagus tips, reserving an inch of the green part. Simmer for half to ¾ of an hour and strain again, add the final flavouring and the tips and set on ice.

POMFRET AMERICAN FASHION.

Make some stuffing with skinned tomatoes, breadcrumbs, chopped parsley, onion juice, pepper, salt and bind it with an egg. Fillet the fish and put a larger of the stuffing between 2 fillets, roll in buttered paper and grill or cook them in the oven. Seve with a sauce made from the bones etc., well flavoured with tomatoe purée.

PARISIAN CUCUMBER CREAM.

Cook the cucumbers in their skins, peel and rub them through a sieve. Take sufficient of the water in which they were cooked and add gelantine, cream or Ideal milk, pepper, salt and set it on ice in small moulds; turn out and garnish with a star of beetroot on each and on that a ball of hardboiled egg.

NEAPOLITAN FILLETS OF BEEF.

Lard the beef with thin strips of bacon & braise it with a tablespoonful each of vinegar and red currant jelly, in a sealed dekchie stood on a granting in the oven for 45 to 60 minutes. Stew some raisins and prunes together and when soft enough rub through a sieve and add to the gravy with half a wineglass of sherry, and flavouring to taste.

TOASTED SARDINES WITH HAM.

Carefully skin and wipe sufficient sardines; roll in oiled butter and then in a mixture of equal parts of breadcrumbs, greated cheese and finely grated ham, the wholly rather highly flavoured with Tobasco, onion juice celery and salt. Lay the fish on fingers of hot butter d toast, heat in the oven, and garnish with fried parsley.

COCOANUT CHEESE CAKES.

Dissolve 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar in half a teacupful of water and add the grated white of a cocoanut and boil for 7 or 8 minutes. When nearly cold add the yolks of 3 eggs, the white of one and a tablespoonful of minced almonds. Line some patty-pans with good short or puff paste, fill with the cocoanut mixed and bake until the paste in nicely cooked.

In his handbook, "Diet and Exercise for Training," Mr. C. B. Fry says that what the athlete requires is "not more food, but a more highly stimulating and nitrogenous food—such as Plasmon. A teaspoonful of Plasmon added to milk pudding, soup, or gravy supplies all the extra nutriment that is required."

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XVII.—(*Continued.*)

There was silence for the space of a minute. Save for the firelight the room was in darkness. Launcelot could hear the girl's quick breathing—almost like a sob.

"Brute—beast—swine," he muttered.

She touched his shoulder gently. "Don't say such things," she whispered, "it's over now. The mad spirit was in you, Lance."

"And Ida?" he queried after a moment. "What did she do?"

"I don't think she was was kind—but she has an absolute terror of intoxication. She called you hard names—

"I deserved them. Oh, Veronica—that you should have seen me like that!" It did not seem to matter that Ida had seen him too.

"She declared that she would not marry a drunkard, even if he had thousands and thousands a year—no, not even for the sake of the cause she advocates so eloquently. She called upon her father to take her away, and he did so—reluctantly. Then, Launcelot, you turned upon Mrs. Holt—I tried to calm you, but it was no good—you were worked up and had lost every vestige of control. Mrs. Holt ran down the stairs screaming and pressing her fingers to her ears—it was awful. The next day she wouldn't let me go out nor the day after that—though I chafed and chafed, for I wanted to see you alone. I thought, somehow, that I might succeed with you where everyone else had failed. And when I came to you at last you were ill—delirious—and it was too late."

She sat quite still. The fire was burning low now—so low that he could scarcely see her. There was an electric light switch within reach of his hand—but he preferred the darkness and he was sure that she did so too.

"Too late," he repeated in a low strained tone. "What do you mean by 'too late,' Veronica?"

But he had already guessed what she meant.

"You had carried out your threat, Launcelot." Her voice was not raised above a whisper. "You were married—to—the girl you brought home out of the snow."

She spoke and then her lips muttered a thanksgiving that the room was dark; for she would not have liked Launcelot to see her face and she was thankful that she could not see his.

She was actually conscious of small sounds, the ticking of the clock, the crackling of the fire, a step on the stairs—it was doubtless her step. She heard Launcelot's deep breathing, too.

"Veronica—oh, Veronica! What have I done?"

It was the despairing cry of lost hope, lost life, lost love. Rarely has so bitter a cry been sent up to the mocking gods by one of the pawns that are their sport. The mill—Folly's Mill—had taken and torn and crushed—and now—what was left?

"Hush, dear," Veronica whispered. "Things are not so bad as they might have been. She's a dear girl, pretty and winsome—and good. You might have picked up—heaven knows what. She was employed at a big drapery shop—she hadn't been there long—her people in the country are very, very poor, and she thought she could earn a little money for them. They come of old farmer stock—not gentlefolk, but as good as the James's—oh, quite as good. She had to leave the shop—it was the old story—she was too pretty. She thought she could get another job and she tried and tried till all her money was spent. She didn't dare to go back to her lodging—poor child—and when she wandered down Queen's Gate she was trying to find her way to the river. You saved her life, Lance, at least you may tell yourself that you did that."

She was talking quickly because she felt it was best to talk. Launcelot lay there, his head resting upon his arm and his eyes were dry, but all the while it was as if tears rained upon his heart.

"She didn't want to marry you at first—she didn't understand what you had in mind," Veronica continued. "But she was in the next room when Mrs. Holt, the James's and I came to the house—she heard Ida say she wouldn't marry a—a drunkard—she heard all that passed. And she was sorry for you, Launcelot—she believed that you had been cast off by everyone and were quite friendless—she imagined that you were really—a drunkard, and that you needed someone to take care of you. She was grateful to you, you see. And so she consented to the marriage. You were married at a registry office—it was all done before I came the second time. You were taken ill almost immediately afterwards."

"And where should I have been without you, Veronica? I had only a little money left."

"You had quite enough. But you mustn't forget to thank your wife, Launcelot. She has been very sweet and helpful. She has found some work to do and is getting quite reasonable wages. She's a clever little sempstress. She's out all day but she helped nurse you at night. When you recovered we saw that you'd forgotten everything and so we thought she'd better not come to you—till you'd been told. But she's been anxious—so anxious. I've often caught her listening outside your door."

Launcelot knew now the meaning of the sounds which he had heard. His wife—his gutter bride! He laughed ironically. So he had been dragged from death to be made fresh sport of by fate. But why put it down to fate? He had been caught in his own trap. It was no one's fault but his own.

Veronica had risen to switch on the lights. He caught her hand and drew her to him.

"Veronica, dear," he said hoarsely. "I've got a lump in my throat and I can't say what I should like to say. But I think you can guess every word—so I can leave the greater part unsaid. I've been mad, but I've got my senses back now when it's too late. Too late—too late—I think everything I have in my mind revolves round those two words. Do you know what I mean, dear?"

She bowed her head. She was too honest to pretend she did not understand.

"Yes, Launcelot, I know." Then, under her breath—"Years ago I foretold it—that you and I would understand each other—when it was too late."

"Oh, God forgive me!" A deep sob seemed to tear his breast—then suddenly he laughed and the contrast in sound was painful to hear.

"Turn on the lights, Veronica, and let's be merry. I'm a newly-married man. I've got a bride to whom I've not yet been introduced. It's funny—isn't it? Won't you laugh with me? It's a capital joke. Bring her up—I want to have a look at her. I don't even know her name—just imagine it—I don't know my wife's name!"

Veronica did not leave him until his mood had changed. And, later on, his wife went to him.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CONCERNING VEXED QUESTIONS.

"I'm glad you were able to run over to-day, Hornby. To tell you the truth I wanted to have a chat with you."

The speaker was John Holt, but those who had know him seven years ago, when it was his boast that he had never suffered a day's illness in his life, might well be excused if they hardly recognised him now.

For he was but a shadow of what he had been in those days. He had lost flesh and vigour and the skin of his cheeks and neck hung in loose folds. He still had a high colour, but it was not the colour of health. His hair had grown thin and his eyes had lost their brightness.

He had never been the same man since, in the fury of his wrath, he had collapsed in a fit that day, seven years ago now, at Queen's Gate. He had recovered to outward seeming, but the lustiness, the joy of living, which had once distinguished him, were lost.

If the irony of fate had dealt hard with Launcelot it had shown little more mercy to the Squire. In his pride he had vowed that he would live so that his son should be deprived of his inheritance, and the arrogance of his speech had been visited upon him then and there—his punishment had been signal and almost immediate. It was shown him that he, no more than any other man, could hurl defiance at destiny.

Even now, however, he refused to admit that anything ailed him, and he would repeat over and over again to his wife and to Mark that they need not have the least fear of Launcelot and his gutter bride coming into possession of Chalton Coombe, for his was the better life and Launcelot's dissipations were bound to find him out.

Did they not see how he, the Squire, was taking care of himself. Why, he dosed himself with physic, tonics and things, daily, much as he hated it, he who had always mocked at medicine.

Then he had given up certain pursuits, in which he delighted, because they were fraught with possible danger. For instance, he had always been a reckless horseman, first in the hunting field, but that was quite a thing of the past. If he went out with the hounds at all it was to follow at a jogtrot, riding one of the most placid horses in his stables.

He, to whom an open-air existence was as the breath of life in his nostrils, now spent a lot of his time moping indoors. He was afraid of catching cold or knocking himself up by too much exertion. Mrs. Holt and Mark were largely responsible for this—his life was so inordinately precious, so the more he showed signs of failing the more he was coddled and physicked.

What the man wanted was fresh air and a return to his old vigorous life. But it was denied him and he denied it to himself. There was a pathetic tragedy in the fact that he was killing himself in his struggle to prolong his life.

He had a great dear of mental worry, too. There was trouble at Chalton Coombe—trouble which, this time, had nothing whatever to do with Launcelot. The latter since the rupture with his father, his illness and his marriage to his "gutter bride," had never attempted to communicate with his relations, had not received a penny of assistance from them, nor had he in any way carried out his threat to molest them.

There was a rule at Chalton that his name was not to be spoken in the presence of the Squire. He remained a standing menace for the future—that was all.

A considerable intimacy had sprung up between Mr. Holt and Dr. Hornby—Sir Frederick Hornby he was now, a physician who had amassed wealth honours. He still spent what time he could spare from his London duties at his Chalton house, and at week-ends he would often drop in to lunch or dinner with the Squire. He was not the latter's regular medical attendant so he could not interfere in his treatment, but many a time, as a friend, he had warned him that he was not going the right way to preserve his life. His warnings, however, passed unheeded, for the mistaken influences of Mrs. Holt was stronger than Hornby's disinterested advice.

On the present occasion Hornby had ridden over about noon and he had found the Squire alone, Mrs. Holt, Mark and Mark's wife—for Mark had been married some few years now—having just started off in the car to lunch with Jessica and her husband, Douglas Merridew, who had settled at Marthampton, Mr. Merridew having presented his house there as a wedding gift to the young couple.

A twenty odd mile drive was considered too much for the Squire, so he was left at home. With his health his stubborn will had been broken; it was Mrs. Holt who ruled at Chalton now.

The two were strolling on the terrace, Hornby having consented to stay to lunch. It was a glorious summer day and the sun blazed down, nevertheless Mr. Holt wore a light overcoat—a thing he would as soon have thought of doing in the old days as riding in a motor-car; now the car and the coat were both in evidence. Chalton Coombe was lit with electric light, too.

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

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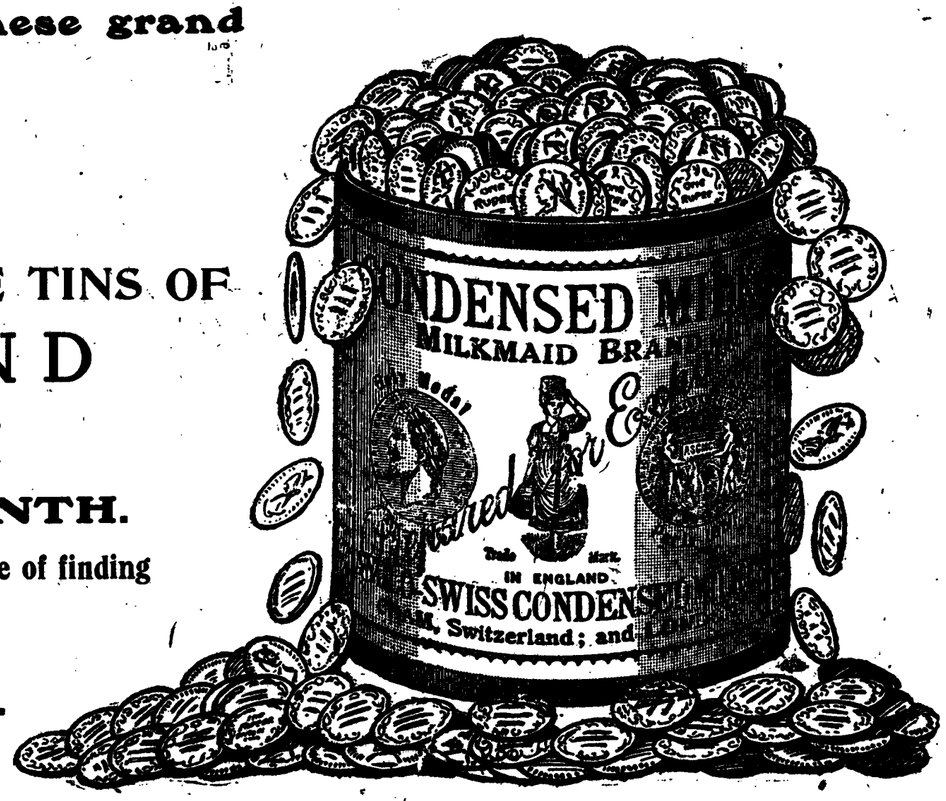

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